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THE NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

PREVALENCE DURING 1913 IN CITIES OF 10,000 TO 100,000.

DIPHTHERIA, MALARIA, MEASLES, EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS, POLIOMYELITIS, RABIES, SCARLET FEVER, SMALLPOX, TUBERCULOSIS, AND TYPHOID FEVER—CASES REPORTED, CASE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, AND FATALITY RATES PER 100 CASES.

The numbers of cases of the notifiable diseases reported in certain States during the years 1912 and 1913 were published in the Public Health Reports of January 16 and July 10, 1914. Tabular statements of the notifiable diseases reported in cities of the United States having over 100,000 population have been published in the Public Health Reports, the data for 1912 in the issue of April 3, 1914, and the data for 1913 in the issue of July 24, 1914. Similar information for cities of the United States with populations between 10,000 and 100,000 was published in the Public Health Reports, issue of August 21, 1914.

The tables which follow show the notifiable diseases reported for the year 1913 in the cities having between 10,000 and 100,000 population.

As in the previous compilations, the data from which these tables were compiled were obtained from the health departments of the respective cities. Many cities will be found missing from the list, but the absent cities are mainly those having no satisfactory records from which the information could have been furnished.

Some of the cities appear to have been much more successful in securing reports of the notifiable diseases than were others. This may have been due to the fact that the physicians in these cities were more law-abiding than the others, or it may have been that the health departments were more active.

The excellent results being obtained by the health departments in certain cities are shown in the relatively large numbers of cases reported in some instances as compared with the deaths registered from the same causes.

The reader should keep in mind that in the tables a high case rate, especially when accompanied by a low fatality rate, usually means that

the health department is active and that the cases of the disease are being properly reported by the physicians, and not that the disease is more prevalent in that city than in others. A high fatality rate may mean that the disease was unusually virulent in a city, that the physicians did not treat it in that city with the usual success, or that the morbidity reports were unduly incomplete. On the other hand, an unusually low fatality rate may be due to the fact that the disease in the city was unusually mild, that the physicians treated it with unusual success, that the morbidity reports were exceptionally complete, or that the registration of deaths was incomplete, or the assignment of the causes of death inaccurate.

SUMMARIES OF HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

	Number of cases reported per annum per 1,000 inhabitants.			Fatality rates per 100 cases.	
	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
Diphtheria:			Diphtheria:		
Hamilton, Ohio.....	10.111	.....	Mahanoy City, Pa.....	69.60	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.....	6.587	.....	Webster, Mass.....	38.46	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	6.659	.....	Shenandoah, Pa.....	37.93	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	.....	0.075	Newport, R. I.....	.....	1.04
Keene, N. H.....	.....	.097	Peoria, Ill.....	.....	1.10
Marinette, Wis.....	.....	.137	Tampa, Fla.....	.....	1.11
Measles:			Measles:		
Rutland, Vt.....	49.331	.....	Williamantic, Conn.....	16.67	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	42.639	.....	Massillon, Ohio.....	14.29	.....
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	32.399	.....	Springfield, Ill.....	11.43	.....
Biddeford, Me.....	.....	.115	Lynn, Mass.....	.....	.08
Montgomery, Ala.....	.....	.195	Rutland, Vt.....	.....	.14
Salem, Oreg.....	.....	.231	Allentown, Pa.....	.....	.18
Meningitis (epidemic cerebro-spinal):			Meningitis (epidemic cerebro-spinal):		
Middletown, Ohio.....	1.525	.....	Oklahoma, Okla.....	.....	5.56
Webb City, Mo.....	1.304	.....	Hazleton, Pa.....	.....	25.00
Austin, Tex.....	.833	.....	Austin, Tex.....	.....	25.93
Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):			Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis):		
Eureka, Cal.....	.977	.....	Allentown, Pa.....	100.00	.....
Parsons, Kans.....	.713	.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	100.00	.....
Beverly, Mass.....	.594	.....	Lima, Ohio.....	100.00	.....
			Shenandoah, Pa.....	100.00	.....
			Taunton, Mass.....	100.00	.....
			Logansport, Ind.....	100.00	.....
			Mankato, Minn.....	100.00	.....
			Springfield, Mass.....	.....	8.33
			Parsons, Kans.....	.....	10.00
			Haverhill, Mass.....	.....	13.67
Scarlet fever:			Scarlet fever:		
Gary, Ind.....	7.202	.....	Quincy, Ill.....	100.00	.....
Parsons, Kans.....	6.635	.....	Shenandoah, Pa.....	32.17	.....
Pittsburg, Kans.....	5.987	.....	Southbridge, Mass.....	25.60	.....
Meadville, Pa.....	.....	.075	Medford, Mass.....	.....	.81
Port Huron, Mich.....	.....	.106	Elizabeth, N. J.....	.....	.85
West New York, N. J.....	.....	.185	Newport, R. I.....	.....	1.05
Smallpox:			Smallpox:		
Virginia, Minn.....	11.076	.....	Berkeley, Cal.....	30.77	.....
Biddeford, Me.....	9.838	.....	Galveston, Tex.....	22.22	.....
Pittsburg, Kans.....	8.308	.....	El Paso, Tex.....	15.00	.....
Tuberculosis:			Tuberculosis:		
Bessemer, Ala.....	14.708	.....	Bessemer, Ala.....	.....	10.55
West New York, N. J.....	5.230	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	.....	13.04
Wilmington, N. C.....	4.213	.....	Harrison, N. J.....	.....	20.00
Typhoid fever:			Typhoid fever:		
Cumberland, Md.....	20.112	.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	100.00	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	6.463	.....	East Liverpool, Ohio.....	100.00	.....
Wilmington, N. C.....	4.213	.....	Webb City, Mo.....	100.00	.....
West Orange, N. J.....	.....	.081	Bethlehem, Pa.....	.....	4.55
Norwood, Ohio.....	.....	.103	Everett, Mass.....	.....	4.55
Shenandoah, Pa.....	.....	.109	Cumberland, Md.....	.....	4.68

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913.

DIPHTHERIA.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	77,624	365	18	4.702	4.93
Allentown, Pa.....	58,693	292	17	4.975	5.82
Altoona, Pa.....	55,504	140	8	2.522	5.71
Binghampton, N. Y.....	51,300	61	15	1.189	24.59
Canton, Ohio.....	55,713	110	5	1.974	4.55
Covington, Ky.....	55,272	205	22	3.709	10.73
Duluth, Minn.....	86,749	171	6	1.971	3.51
East St. Louis, Ill.....	66,809	155	14	2.317	9.93
Elizabeth, N. J.....	80,272	155	10	1.931	6.45
Erie, Pa.....	71,004	213	14	3.000	6.57
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	70,500	200	21	3.688	8.08
Harrisburg, Pa.....	68,232	241	14	3.532	5.81
Jacksonville, Fla.....	67,209	171	8	2.544	4.68
Lawrence, Mass.....	93,471	101	9	1.081	8.91
Lynn, Mass.....	96,009	152	15	1.582	9.87
Manchester, N. H.....	74,311	138	12	1.857	8.70
Mobile, Ala.....	54,610	30	1	.549	3.33
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	78,960	54	2	.684	3.70
Passaic, N. J.....	63,542	99	14	1.558	14.14
Peoria, Ill.....	69,280	91	1	1.314	1.10
Sacramento, Cal.....	60,628	42	5	.693	11.90
Saginaw, Mich.....	53,161	132	5	2.483	3.79
St. Joseph, Mo.....	81,450	34	.....	.417	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.....	86,305	77	8	.892	10.39
Somerville, Mass.....	82,302	161	13	1.956	8.07
South Bend, Ind.....	63,198	113	15	1.788	13.27
Springfield, Ill.....	56,476	160	14	2.833	8.75
Springfield, Mass.....	97,654	191	16	1.956	8.38
Tacoma, Wash.....	98,742	48	7	.489	14.58
Terre Haute, Ind.....	62,252	29	7	.466	24.14
Troy, N. Y.....	77,382	165	19	2.132	11.52
Waterbury, Conn.....	80,289	196	23	2.441	11.73
Wilmington, Del.....	90,953	66	6	.723	9.09
Yonkers, N. Y.....	90,156	372	34	4.125	9.14
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.....	49,057	52	5	1.060	9.62
Aurora, Ill.....	32,431	35	2	1.079	5.71
Austin, Tex.....	32,420	91	8	2.807	8.79
Battle Creek, Mich.....	27,443	76	3	2.709	3.95
Berkeley, Cal.....	49,331	19	1	.385	5.25
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	35,134	55	5	1.563	9.09
Chelsea, Mass.....	132,452	87	3	2.681	3.45
Chicopee, Mass.....	27,423	41	7	1.495	17.07
Clinton, Iowa.....	26,511	32	1	1.207	3.13
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	30,425	90	8	2.958	8.89
Danville, Ill.....	30,140	60	11	1.991	18.33
Decatur, Ill.....	36,525	91	.....	2.491	.....
Easton, Pa.....	29,559	19	4	.643	21.05
East Orange, N. J.....	38,549	114	12	2.957	10.33
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,664	61	3	1.620	4.92
El Paso, Tex.....	47,075	36	10	.765	27.78
Everett, Mass.....	36,455	35	.....	.960	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.....	39,870	67	7	1.680	10.45
Galveston, Tex.....	39,559	52	5	1.316	9.62
Hamilton, Ohio.....	37,980	384	38	10.111	9.90
Haverhill, Mass.....	46,368	80	7	1.725	8.75
Hazleton, Pa.....	27,022	24	5	.885	20.83
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	44,320	43	3	.970	6.97
Lancaster, Pa.....	49,101	165	19	3.360	11.52
Lexington, Ky.....	37,935	45	2	1.186	4.44
Lima, Ohio.....	33,164	56	2	1.689	3.57
Madison, Wis.....	28,858	15	1	.520	6.67
Malden, Mass.....	47,892	143	16	2.986	11.19
McKeesport, Pa.....	45,188	180	20	3.983	11.11
Meriden, Conn.....	28,228	28	.....	.992	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	41,024	58	1	1.414	1.72
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	34,066	39	1	1.145	2.56
Newark, Ohio.....	27,591	38	3	1.377	7.89
Newburgh, N. Y.....	28,733	43	6	1.497	13.95
New Castle, Pa.....	38,787	86	12	2.217	13.95
Newport, Ky.....	31,312	64	2	2.044	3.12

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newport, R. I.	28,677	96	1	3.348	1.04
New Rochelle, N. Y.	33,461	57	2	1.703	3.51
Newton, Mass.	41,825	38	1	.909	2.63
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	34,013	47	8	1.382	17.02
Norristown, Pa.	29,697	44	9	1.482	20.45
Ogden, Utah.	28,599	15	1	.525	6.67
Orange, N. J.	31,412	58	4	1.846	6.90
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	52	5	1.502	9.62
Perth Amboy, N. J.	36,805	223	25	6.059	11.21
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	87	6	2.452	6.99
Portsmouth, Va.	39,496	63	1	1.725	1.59
Quincy, Ill.	36,696	41	3	1.118	7.32
Racine, Wis.	43,549	119	12	2.733	10.08
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	85	6	2.167	7.06
Salem, Mass.	46,210	54	6	1.169	11.11
San Diego, Cal.	46,685	7	7	...	...
Shenandoah, Pa.	27,545	58	22	2.103	37.93
Springfield, Mo.	37,857	107	5	2.825	4.67
Springfield, Ohio.	49,314	129	8	2.616	6.20
Stamford, Conn.	28,106	46	...	1.637	...
Superior, Wis.	43,493	17	...	.392	...
Tampa, Fla.	46,782	90	1	1.925	1.11
Taunton, Mass.	35,365	51	4	1.445	7.84
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	116	7	3.966	6.63
Waterloo, Iowa.	31,275	34	2	1.087	5.88
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	29	1	1.022	3.45
West Hoboken, N. J.	39,491	119	7	3.023	5.88
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,537	147	...	3.456	...
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	104	4	3.164	3.85
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	84	1	3.077	1.19
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,452	100	2	3.391	2.00
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,639	6	...	.440	...
Alpena, Mich.	12,998	63	1	4.847	1.59
Alton, Ill.	21,701	34	3	1.567	8.82
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	24	1	1.609	4.17
Arlington, Mass.	12,025	12	...	1.000	...
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,142	3	...	.247	...
Ashtabula, Ohio.	19,969	45	1	2.254	2.23
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,884	30	...	2.328	...
Berlin, N. H.	12,720	42	4	3.302	9.52
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	8	2	.542	25.00
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,511	89	5	6.587	5.62
Beverly, Mass.	20,197	20	2	.990	10.00
Biddeford, Me.	17,381	16	3	.921	18.75
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,825	29	...	1.724	...
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	11	1	.756	9.09
Butler, Pa.	24,499	83	...	3.388	...
Carbondale, Pa.	18,177	63	6	3.466	9.52
Carlisle, Pa.	10,521	4	...	.380	...
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	15	2	1.147	13.33
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,199	7	1	.461	14.29
Concord, N. H.	22,162	33	3	1.493	9.09
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	94	7	4.022	7.45
Danville, Va.	19,536	19	...	.973	...
Dover, N. H.	13,260	10	1	.754	10.00
East Liverpool, Ohio.	21,523	122	9	5.668	7.38
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	36	4	3.264	11.11
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	1	...	.075	...
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	199	4	2.846	13.79
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,994	10	...	.500	...
Galesburg, Ill.	23,218	24	...	1.034	...
Gary, Ind.	16,802	42	2	2.500	4.76
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	21	1	1.235	4.76
Harrison, N. J.	15,765	28	1	1.776	3.57
Holland, Mich.	11,366	2	...	.176	...
Homestead, Pa.	20,651	62	9	3.002	14.52
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	15	1	.926	6.67
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	5	...	.354	...
Kearny, N. J.	21,181	64	3	3.022	4.69
Keene, N. H.	10,360	1	...	.097	...

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.
Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

DIPHTHERIA—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Kokomo, Ind.	19,077	23	7	1.206	30.43
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	23	2	1.151	8.70
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,725	5	3	.299	60.00
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	6	1	.579	16.50
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	2	—	.137	—
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	8	1	.537	12.50
Massillon, Ohio.	14,713	16	—	1.087	—
Meadville, Pa.	13,307	13	—	.977	—
Medford, Mass.	24,743	37	1	1.495	2.70
Melrose, Mass.	16,608	17	2	1.024	11.76
Methuen, Mass.	12,725	6	—	.472	—
Middletown, Ohio.	14,429	59	2	4.089	3.39
Millville, N. J.	13,057	43	—	3.293	—
Montclair, N. J.	24,014	25	2	1.041	8.00
Muscataine, Iowa.	16,861	3	1	.178	33.33
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	89	9	4.224	10.11
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	16	3	1.060	18.75
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	27	5	1.226	18.52
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337	60	4	3.103	6.67
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	14	—	.992	—
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	22	6	1.344	27.27
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	37	5	1.962	13.51
Raleigh, N. C.	19,186	18	3	.914	16.67
Rutland, Vt.	14,910	24	4	1.689	16.67
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	6	1	.347	16.67
Sanbusky, Ohio.	20,94	17	1	.846	5.88
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	10	—	.652	—
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	13	1	.938	7.69
Steeleton, Pa.	14,916	29	4	1.944	13.79
Warren, Ohio.	11,838	13	1	1.068	7.69
Waukegan, Ill.	18,225	32	7	1.756	21.88
Wester, Mass.	12,388	13	5	1.049	38.46
Westfield, Mass.	17,457	22	2	1.255	9.09
West New York, N. J.	16,233	54	—	3.332	—
West Orange, N. J.	12,008	17	1	1.381	5.88
Williamstown, Conn.	11,974	38	2	3.174	5.26
Wolurn, Mass.	15,648	9	1	.575	11.11

MALARIA.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	1	—	0.017	—
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,839	1	1	.015	100.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	80,072	—	1	—	—
Erie, Pa.	71,004	8	—	.113	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	1	—	.015	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,309	—	4	—	—
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	—	25	—	—
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	—	7	—	—
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	—	1	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	—	1	—	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	63,252	1	—	.016	—
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,037	—	11	—	—
Danville, Ill.	30,140	—	1	—	—
Easton, Pa.	29,559	—	1	—	—
Galveston, Tex.	39,303	—	2	—	—
Lima, Ohio.	33,164	—	1	—	—
Montgomery, Ala.	41,074	—	3	—	—
Newark, Ohio.	27,291	—	1	—	—
New Castle, Pa.	28,787	4	—	.103	—
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	38	1	1.392	2.63
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	1	—	.043	—
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	2	—	.193	—
Raleigh, N. C.	19,686	1	2	—	—
Waukegan, Ill.	18,225	2	—	.110	—
Webb City, Mo.	13,039	1	1	.077	100.00

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MEASLES.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.....	77,624	145		0.580	
Allentown, Pa.....	58,003	555	1	9.473	0.18
Altoona, Pa.....	55,504	1112		2.018	
Binghamton, N. Y.....	51,300	348	17	6.784	4.89
Canton, Ohio.....	55,713	13		.233	
Covington, Ky.....	55,272	245		4.433	
Duluth, Minn.....	86,749	657	5	7.574	.76
East St. Louis, Ill.....	66,899	343	2	5.127	.58
Elizabeth, N. J.....	80,272	492	3	6.129	.61
Erie, Pa.....	71,004	1,002	7	14.112	.70
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	70,500	1,536	5	21.787	.33
Harrisburg, Pa.....	68,232	1,277	1	4.060	.36
Jacksonville, Fla.....	67,209	251		3.735	
Lawrence, Mass.....	93,471	964	19	10.313	1.97
Lynn, Mass.....	96,069	1,206	1	12.550	.08
Manchester, N. H.....	74,311	390	1	5.248	.26
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	78,960	320	1	4.053	.31
Passaic, N. J.....	63,542	304	4	4.784	1.32
Peoria, Ill.....	69,280	146	2	2.107	1.37
Sacramento, Cal.....	60,628	149	1	2.458	.67
Saginaw, Mich.....	53,161	561	4	10.553	.71
St. Joseph, Mo.....	81,450	269		3.303	
Schenectady, N. Y.....	86,305	378	4	4.380	1.06
Somerville, Mass.....	82,302	548	5	6.658	.91
South Bend, Ind.....	63,198	131		2.073	
Springfield, Ill.....	56,476	1,70	8	1.239	11.43
Springfield, Mass.....	97,654	617	9	6.318	1.46
Tacoma, Wash.....	98,742	629	5	6.370	.79
Terre Haute, Ind.....	62,252	692	8	11.116	1.16
Troy, N. Y.....	77,382	411	4	5.311	.97
Waterbury, Conn.....	80,289	546	7	6.800	1.28
Wilmington, Del.....	90,953		15		
Yonkers, N. Y.....	90,156	908	11	10.071	1.21
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.....	49,057	42	1	.856	2.38
Aurora, Ill.....	32,431		1		
Austin, Tex.....	32,420	27		.833	
Battle Creek, Mich.....	27,443	60		2.186	
Berkeley, Cal.....	49,331	152		1.054	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	296	1	9.121	.34
Chicopee, Mass.....	27,426	97	1	3.537	1.03
Danville, Ill.....	30,140	279	3	9.257	1.08
Decatur, Ill.....	36,525	85		2.327	
Easton, Pa.....	29,559	411	2	13.904	.49
East Orange, N. J.....	38,549	392		10.169	
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,064	390	1	10.255	.26
El Paso, Tex.....	47,075	529	27	11.237	5.10
Everett, Mass.....	36,455	261	1	7.160	.38
Fitchburg, Mass.....	39,870	1,700	19	42.639	1.12
Galveston, Tex.....	39,503		3		
Hamilton, Ohio.....	37,980	283	3	7.451	1.06
Haverhill, Mass.....	46,368	1,012	9	21.825	.89
Hazleton, Pa.....	27,022	106	10	3.923	9.43
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	44,320	47		1.060	
Lancaster, Pa.....	49,101	405	1	8.248	.25
Lexington, Ky.....	37,935	175	1	4.613	.57
Lima, Ohio.....	33,164	295	6	8.895	2.03
Madison, Wis.....	28,858	219	3	7.589	1.37
Malden, Mass.....	47,892	1,077	6	22.489	.56
McKeesport, Pa.....	45,188	577	6	12.769	1.04
Montgomery, Ala.....	41,024	8		.195	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	34,066	266	1	7.808	.38
Newark, Ohio.....	27,591	129	2	4.675	1.55
Newburgh, N. Y.....	28,733	304		10.580	
New Castle, Pa.....	38,787	834	17	21.502	2.04
Newport, R. I.....	28,677	66		2.301	
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	33,461	163		1.883	
Newton, Mass.....	41,825	1,290		6.934	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	34,013	1,102	11	32.399	1.00
Norristown, Pa.....	29,697	28		.943	
Ogden, Utah.....	28,590	369	4	12.907	1.08

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabit- ants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Orange, N. J.	31,412	153		4.871	
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	135	1	1.011	2.86
Perth Amboy, N. J.	36,805	38	2	1.032	5.26
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	294		8.286	
Portsmouth, Va.	36,496	184	1	5.042	.54
Quincy, Ill.	36,696	30	1	.818	3.33
Racine, Wis.	43,549	320		7.348	
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	430	1	10.964	.23
Salem, Mass.	46,210	132	1	2.857	.76
San Diego, Cal.	46,685	104	1	2.228	.96
Shenandoah, Pa.	27,545	62	4	2.251	6.45
Springfield, Mo.	37,857		1		
Springfield, Ohio	49,314	128		2.596	
Stamford, Conn.	28,106	266		9.464	
Superior, Wis.	43,403	206	16	4.746	7.77
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	124	5	2.650	4.03
Taunton, Mass.	35,305	53	2	1.591	3.77
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	163		5.573	
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	302	2	10.647	.66
West Hoboken, N. J.	39,401	208	1	5.279	.48
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,537	445	4	10.461	.90
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	43		1.308	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	289		10.587	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,639	4		.293	
Alton, Ill.	21,701		8		
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	262		17.564	
Arlington, Mass.	12,025	123	1	18.545	.45
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,142	237		19.519	
Ashtabula, Ohio.	19,969		2		
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,884	125		9.702	
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	350	5	23.710	1.43
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,511	128	1	9.474	.78
Beverly, Mass.	20,197	11		5.644	
Biddeford, Me.	17,381	2		.115	
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,825	89		5.299	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	232		15.952	
Butler, Pa.	24,499	162		6.613	
Carbondale, Pa.	18,177	129	1	7.097	.73
Carlisle, Pa.	10,521	119		11.311	
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	373	4	28.528	1.07
Concord, N. H.	22,102	687		31.083	
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	288	5	12.324	1.74
Danville, Va.	19,535		4		
Dover, N. H.	13,260	24		1.810	
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	30	3	2.720	10.00
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	30		2.254	
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	14	1	1.374	7.14
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,984	6		.300	
Gary, Ind.	16,802	134	6	7.975	4.48
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	39	1	2.294	2.56
Harrison, N. J.	15,765	9		.571	
Holland, Mich.	11,366	10		.880	
Homestead, Pa.	20,651	300	10	14.527	3.33
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	19		1.345	
Kearny, N. J.	21,181	126		5.949	
Keene, N. H.	10,360	8		.772	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,077	262	8	13.734	3.05
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	265		13.267	
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,725	62	2	3.707	3.23
Mankato, Minn.	10,365		2		
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	290		19.472	
Massillon, Ohio.	14,713	17	1	.476	14.29
Meadville, Pa.	13,307	54		4.058	
Medford, Mass.	24,743	309	1	12.488	.32
Melrose, Mass.	16,608	46		2.770	
Methuen, Mass.	12,725	227	1	17.839	.44
Middletown, Ohio	14,429		4		
Millville, N. J.	13,057	211		16.160	
Montclair, N. J.	24,014	82		3.415	
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	68	2	3.227	2.94

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MEASLES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	170	—	11.258	—
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	21	—	.954	—
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337	294	1	15.204	0.34
Parsons, Kans.	14,018	41	—	2.925	—
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	12	—	.733	—
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	69	—	3.181	—
Raleigh, N. C.	19,689	612	2	31.088	.33
Rutland, Vt.	14,210	701	1	49.331	.14
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	4	—	.231	—
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,094	10	—	.498	—
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	278	4	18.127	1.44
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	104	—	7.747	—
Steelton, Pa.	14,916	67	1	4.492	1.49
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	24	1	1.859	4.17
Warren, Ohio.	11,838	18	—	1.521	—
Waukegan, Ill.	18,225	15	—	.823	—
Webster, Mass.	12,388	14	—	1.130	—
Westfield, Mass.	17,257	167	—	9.677	—
West New York, N. J.	16,253	155	—	9.544	—
West Orange, N. J.	12,308	48	—	3.900	—
Williamantic, Conn.	11,974	12	2	1.002	16.67
Woburn, Mass.	15,648	164	1	10.481	.61

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL.)

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	77,624	53	3	0.039	100.00
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	1	1	.017	100.00
Canton, Ohio.	55,713	—	3	—	—
Covington, Ky.	55,272	3	19	—	—
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	7	7	.081	100.00
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,809	1	1	.015	100.00
Elizabeth, N. J.	89,272	—	2	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	93,471	2	4	—	—
Manchester, N. H.	74,311	—	9	—	—
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	4	3	.073	75.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78,960	18	10	.228	5.56
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	2	1	.029	50.00
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	10	14	—	—
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	8	8	.150	100.00
Somerville, Mass.	82,302	1	—	.012	—
Springfield, Ill.	56,476	—	6	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	4	—	.041	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	8	—	.129	—
Troy, N. Y.	77,382	4	4	.052	100.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156	4	3	.044	75.00
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,067	2	1	.041	50.00
Austin, Tex.	32,420	27	7	.833	25.93
Battle Creek, Mich.	27,443	2	2	.073	100.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,134	13	4	.370	30.77
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	3	3	.092	100.00
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	30,425	9	6	.296	66.67
Easton, Pa.	28,559	1	2	—	—
East Orange, N. J.	38,549	1	1	.026	100.00
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	1	—	.027	—
El Paso, Tex.	47,075	12	9	.255	75.00
Everett, Mass.	36,455	1	1	.027	100.00
Galveston, Tex.	39,503	5	3	.127	60.00
Hamilton, Ohio.	37,980	1	1	.026	100.00
Haverhill, Mass.	46,308	14	8	.302	57.14
Hazleton, Pa.	27,022	4	1	.148	25.00
Kalamazoo, Mich.	44,320	3	3	.068	100.00
Lancaster, Pa.	49,101	1	—	.020	—
Lexington, Ky.	37,935	4	8	—	—
Lima, Ohio.	33,164	1	1	.030	100.00
Malden, Mass.	47,892	5	3	.104	60.00
McKeesport, Pa.	45,188	2	2	.044	100.00
Montgomery, Ala.	41,024	5	2	.122	40.00

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

MENINGITIS (EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34,066	—	1	—	—
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,735	8	8	0.278	100.00
Newport, Ky.	31,312	7	7	.224	100.00
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	34,013	—	8	—	—
Ogden, Utah.	28,590	5	3	.175	60.00
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	10	8	.289	80.00
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	6	2	.169	33.33
Portsmouth, Va.	36,496	—	6	—	—
Racine, Wis.	43,549	—	13	—	—
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	7	7	.178	100.00
Salem, Mass.	46,210	5	4	.108	80.00
Springfield, Mo.	37,857	—	10	—	—
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	1	3	—	—
Taunton, Mass.	35,305	1	1	.031	100.00
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	2	—	.068	—
Waterloo, Iowa.	31,275	1	—	.032	—
West Hoken, N. J.	39,401	—	1	—	—
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	1	—	.037	—
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Alton, Ill.	21,701	—	3	—	—
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	2	2	.134	100.00
Arlington, Mass.	12,025	1	2	—	—
Ashtabula, Ohio.	19,969	—	3	—	—
Berlin, N. H.	12,720	2	2	.157	100.00
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	2	2	.135	100.00
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	1	1	.043	100.00
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	3	3	.225	100.00
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	1	—	.062	—
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	1	—	.071	—
Kokomo, Ind.	19,077	1	1	.052	100.00
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	2	2	.100	100.00
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	1	—	.067	—
Medford, Mass.	24,743	2	—	.081	—
Middletown, Ohio.	14,429	22	11	1.525	50.00
Millville, N. J.	13,057	1	1	.077	100.00
North Adams, Mass.	12,019	1	1	.045	100.00
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337	2	3	—	—
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	2	1	.122	50.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	—	4	—	—
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	2	1	.149	50.00
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	4	4	.310	100.00
Webb City, Mo.	13,039	17	17	1.304	100.00
Wester, Mass.	12,388	—	1	—	—
West New York, N. J.	16,253	1	—	.062	—
Woburn, Mass.	15,648	3	2	.192	66.67

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	1	1	0.017	100.00
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,360	1	—	.019	—
Canton, Ohio.	55,713	1	2	—	—
Covington, Ky.	55,272	5	1	.089	20.00
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	4	—	.046	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	70,500	2	2	.028	100.00
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	2	—	.029	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,249	—	2	—	—
Lawrence, Mass.	93,471	19	4	.203	21.05
Lynn, Mass.	96,099	3	—	.031	—
Manchester, N. H.	74,311	—	8	—	—
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	1	—	.018	—
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	1	—	.014	—
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	1	—	.016	—
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	5	2	.094	40.00
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	3	1	.035	33.33
Somerville, Mass.	82,302	5	1	.061	20.00
South Bend, Ind.	63,198	1	—	.016	—
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	12	1	.123	8.33

¹Population April 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	4	2	0.064	50.00
Troy, N. Y.	77,382	3		.039	
Waterbury, Conn.	80,289	1		.012	
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156	1		.011	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Austin, Tex.	32,420	2	1	.062	50.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,134	3	2	.085	66.66
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	1		.031	
Chicopee, Mass.	27,426	1		.036	
Easton, Pa.	29,559	6		.203	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	1		.027	
Everett, Mass.	36,455	3		.082	
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,870	3		.075	
Galveston, Tex.	39,505	3	1		
Haverhill, Mass.	46,368	32	3	.474	13.67
Lancaster, Pa.	49,101	2		.041	
Lexington, Ky.	37,935	1		.026	
Lima, Ohio.	33,164	1	1	.030	100.00
Malden, Mass.	47,892	6		.125	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34,066	2		.059	
Newark, Ohio.	27,591	1		.036	
Newport, R. I.	28,677	3	1	.105	33.33
Newton, Mass.	41,825	1		.024	
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	1		.029	
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	2		.056	
San Diego, Cal.	46,085	3	2	.064	66.66
Shenandoah, Pa.	27,545	1	1	.036	100.00
Springfield, Mo.	37,857		1		
Superior, Wis.	43,403		1		
Taunton, Mass.	35,375	2	2	.057	100.00
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	16		.547	
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	1		.035	
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	1		.030	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	1		.067	
Arlington, Mass.	12,075	2		.166	
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,142	2		.165	
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,511	1		.074	
Bozely, Mass.	20,197	12		.594	
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,199	4		.263	
Concord, N. H.	22,102	5	1	.226	20.00
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	4	1	.171	25.00
Dover, N. H.	13,760	2		.151	
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	13	2	.977	15.39
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	1		.071	
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	1		.050	100.00
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	1	1	.096	100.00
Melrose, Mass.	16,608	4	3	.241	75.00
Middletown, Ohio.	14,479	1		.069	
Montclair, N. J.	24,014	2		.083	
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	1		.047	
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	3		.199	
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337		1		
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	10	1	.713	10.00
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336		1		
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	2	1	.149	50.00
Westfield, Mass.	12,388	1		.081	
Westfield, Mass.	17,257	3	1	.174	33.33
West Orange, N. J.	12,308	1		.081	
Willimantic, Conn.	11,974	2	1	.167	50.00

RABIES.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,209		5		
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	4	2	0.064	50.00
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156		1		

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

RABIES—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Aurora, Ill.	32,431	1	1	0.031	100.00
East Orange, N. J.	38,549	1	1	.026	100.00
Montgomery, Ala.	41,024		1		
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	1		.021	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,537	1		.024	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Middletown, Ohio.	14,429	2	1	.139	50.00

SCARLET FEVER.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	77,624	159	6	2.048	3.77
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	76	2	1.295	2.63
Altoona, Pa.	55,504	195	7	3.513	3.59
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,300	55		1.072	
Canton, Ohio.	55,713	53	2	.951	3.77
Covington, Ky.	55,272	53	2	.959	3.77
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	155	6	1.787	3.87
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,899	116	6	1.734	.85
Elizabeth, N. J.	80,272	117	1	1.458	17.02
Erie, Pa.	71,004	141	24	1.986	5.43
Fort Wayne, Ind.	70,500	92	5	1.305	8.33
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	36	3	.528	
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,209	37		.551	
Lawrence, Mass.	93,471	72	3	.770	4.17
Lynn, Mass.	96,090	173	5	1.217	2.89
Manchester, N. H.	74,311	102	6	1.373	5.88
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	21		.385	
Oklahoma, Okla.	78,960	10		.128	
Passaic, N. J.	63,542	61	3	.960	4.92
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	192	6	2.771	3.12
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	80	5	1.320	6.25
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	178	2	3.348	1.12
St. Joseph, Mo.	81,450	43		.528	
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	410	77	4.751	18.78
Somerville, Mass.	82,302	208	4	2.527	1.92
South Bend, Ind.	63,198	138	13	2.184	9.42
Springfield, Ill.	56,476	35		.620	
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	181	3	1.853	1.66
Tacoma, Wash.	98,742	95	3	.962	3.16
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	140	5	2.249	3.57
Troy, N. Y.	77,382	54		.698	
Waterbury, Conn.	80,289	139	3	1.731	2.16
Wilmington, Del.	90,953	128	14	1.407	10.94
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156	167	5	1.852	2.99
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,657	33	2	.673	6.06
Aurora, Ill.	32,431	80	2	2.467	2.50
Austin, Tex.	32,420	154	7	4.750	4.55
Battle Creek, Mich.	27,443	72	1	2.624	1.39
Berkeley, Cal.	49,531	80		1.622	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	35,134	130	3	3.700	2.31
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	82		2.527	
Chicopee, Mass.	27,426	99	6	3.610	6.06
Clinton, Iowa	26,511	18		.679	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30,425	62	2	2.038	3.23
Danville, Ill.	30,140	40	2	1.327	5.00
Decatur, Ill.	36,525	35		.958	
Easton, Pa.	29,559	30		1.015	
East Orange, N. J.	38,549	65		1.686	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	55	1	1.460	1.82
El Paso, Tex.	47,075	61	7	1.296	11.48
Everett, Mass.	36,455	154	5	4.224	3.25
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,870	49	1	1.229	2.04
Galveston, Tex.	39,503	37	2	.937	5.41
Hamilton, Ohio.	37,980	33		.869	
Haverhill, Mass.	46,368	88	1	1.898	1.14
Hazleton, Pa.	27,022	16		.592	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	44,320	27	1	.609	3.70
Lancaster, Pa.	49,101	68		1.385	

¹ Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Lexington, Ky.	37,935	47	1	1.239	.....
Lima, Ohio	33,164	46	1	1.387	2.17
Madison, Wis.	28,858	94	2	3.257	2.13
Malden, Mass.	47,892	111	2	2.318	1.80
McKeesport, Pa.	45,188	186	2	4.116	1.08
Meriden, Conn.	28,228	10	.....	.354	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	41,024	23	.....	.561	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34,066	50	.....	1.468	22.00
Newark, Ohio	27,591	20	11	.725	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,733	21	.....	.731	.....
New Castle, Pa.	38,787	50	2	1.289	4.00
Newport, Ky.	31,312	12	1	.383	8.33
Newport, R. I.	28,677	95	1	3.313	1.05
New Rochelle, N. Y.	33,461	42	3	1.255	7.14
Newton, Mass.	41,825	72	3	1.721	4.17
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	34,013	128	14	3.763	10.94
Norristown, Pa.	29,697	26	1	.876	3.85
Ogden, Utah	28,590	53	2	1.154	6.06
Orange, N. J.	31,412	58	.....	1.846	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	43	2	1.242	4.65
Perth Amboy, N. J.	36,805	73	5	1.983	6.85
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	120	13	3.382	10.13
Portsmouth, Va.	36,496	39	.....	1.069	.....
Quincy, Ill.	36,646	1	1	.027	100.00
Racine, Wis.	41,549	105	.....	2.411	.....
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	73	2	1.861	2.74
Salem, Mass.	46,219	57	2	1.243	3.51
San Diego, Cal.	46,685	9	.....	.193	.....
Shenandoah, Pa.	27,545	143	46	5.192	32.17
Springfield, Mo.	37,857	124	3	.634	12.10
Springfield, Ohio	49,314	91	2	1.845	2.10
Stamford, Conn.	28,106	45	.....	1.601	.....
Superior, Wis.	43,403	80	3	1.843	3.75
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	8	.....	.171	.....
Taunton, Mass.	38,305	120	11	3.399	9.17
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	58	1	1.983	1.72
Waterloo, Iowa	31,275	76	3	2.430	3.95
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	3	.....	.106	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.	39,401	102	4	2.589	3.92
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,537	29	2	.682	6.90
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	28	.....	.852	.....
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	37	.....	1.355	.....
Zanesville, Ohio	29,432	64	1	2.170	1.56
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,639	110	12	8.065	10.5
Alpena, Mich.	12,998	30	.....	2.308	.....
Alton, Ill.	21,701	21	1	.968	4.76
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	23	2	1.542	8.70
Arlington, Mass.	12,025	37	.....	3.077	.....
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,142	7	1	.577	14.29
Ashtabula, Ohio	19,969	32	1	1.602	3.13
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,884	8	.....	.621	.....
Berlin, N. H.	12,720	3	.....	.236	.....
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	11	.....	.745	.....
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,511	18	2	1.332	11.11
Beverly, Mass.	20,197	33	.....	1.634	.....
Biddeford, Me.	17,381	5	.....	.288	.....
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,825	77	.....	4.577	.....
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	63	4	4.401	6.35
Butler, Pa.	24,499	29	.....	1.184	.....
Carbondale, Pa.	18,177	8	1	.440	12.50
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4	.....	.306	.....
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,199	14	.....	.921	.....
Concord, N. H.	22,102	28	.....	1.267	.....
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	66	.....	2.824	.....
Danville, Va.	19,536	55	.....	2.815	.....
Dover, N. H.	13,260	6	.....	.452	.....
East Liverpool, Ohio	21,523	64	.....	2.974	.....
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	6	.....	.544	.....
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	3	.....	.225	.....
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	12	.....	.196	.....
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,994	9	.....	.450	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

SCARLET FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Galesburg, Ill.	23,218	34	.....	1.454	.....
Gary, Ind.	¹ 16,802	121	6	7.202	4.96
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	20	1	1.176	5.00
Harrison, N. J.	15,765	16	.....	1.015	.....
Holland, Mich.	11,306	8	.....	.704	.....
Homestead, Pa.	20,651	36	2	1.743	5.56
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	16	.....	.888	.....
Janeville, Wis.	14,123	8	.....	.566	.....
Kearny, N. J.	21,181	32	.....	1.511	.....
Keene, N. H.	10,360	12	.....	1.158	.....
Kokomo, Ind.	16,677	15	1	.783	6.67
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	33	.....	1.652	.....
Marquette, Minn.	¹ 10,365	12	.....	1.158	.....
Marquette, Wis.	¹ 14,610	9	.....	.616	.....
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	10	.....	.671	.....
Massillon, Ohio	14,713	8	.....	.544	.....
Meadville, Pa.	13,367	1	.....	.075	.....
Medford, Mass.	24,743	123	1	4.971	.81
Melrose, Mass.	16,008	71	.....	4.275	.....
Methuen, Mass.	12,725	16	.....	1.257	.....
Middletown, Ohio	14,429	15	.....	1.040	.....
Millville, N. J.	13,057	12	.....	.919	.....
Monclair, N. J.	24,014	53	1	2.207	1.89
Muscatine, Iowa	16,861	11	.....	.652	.....
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	74	1	3.512	1.35
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	3	.....	.199	.....
North Adams, Mass.	¹ 22,019	24	.....	1.090	.....
Norwood, Ohio	19,337	22	.....	1.138	.....
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	93	.....	6.635	.....
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	98	6	5.987	6.12
Port Huron, Mich.	¹ 18,863	2	.....	.106	.....
Raleigh, N. C.	19,686	68	1	3.454	1.47
Rutland, Vt.	14,210	50	8	3.519	16.00
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	19	.....	1.099	.....
Sandusky, Ohio	20,094	21	1	1.045	4.76
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	5	.....	.326	.....
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	4	1	.298	25.00
Steelton, Pa.	14,916	6	.....	.402	.....
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	17	4	1.317	23.53
Warren, Ohio	11,838	12	1	1.014	8.33
Waukegan, Ill.	18,225	84	8	4.609	9.52
Webster, Mass.	12,388	45	2	3.633	4.44
Westfield, Mass.	17,257	44	1	2.550	2.27
West New York, N. J.	16,253	30	.....	1.845	.....
West Orange, N. J.	12,368	20	.....	1.625	.....
Willimantic, Conn.	11,974	48	10	4.009	20.83
Woburn, Mass.	15,648	16	1	1.022	6.67

SMALLPOX.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:

Akron, Ohio	77,624	22	.....	0.283	.....
Allentown, Pa.	58,692	1	.....	.017	.....
Altoona, Pa.	55,504	35	.....	.631	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,300	1	.....	.019	.....
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	52	.....	.599	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,899	10	.....	.149	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	70,500	8	.....	.113	.....
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	2	.....	.029	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,209	105	.....	1.562	.....
Lynn, Mass.	96,099	4	.....	.042	.....
Manchester, N. H.	74,311	41	.....	.592	.....
Mobile, Ala.	54,619	7	.....	.128	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78,960	156	1	1.976	0.64
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	74	.....	1.068	.....
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	56	.....	.924	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	8	.....	.150	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	81,450	7	.....	.086	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	5	.....	.058	.....

¹ Population, Apr. 15, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
South Bend, Ind.	63,198	18	2	0.285	11.11
Springfield, Ill.	56,476	14		.248	
Tacoma, Wash.	98,742	34		.344	
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	97		1.558	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,057	25		.510	
Aurora, Ill.	32,411	15		.463	
Austin, Tex.	32,420	40		1.223	
Battle Creek, Mich.	27,443	35		1.275	
Berkeley, Cal.	49,331	13	4	.264	30.77
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	35,114	34		.968	
Chicopee, Mass.	27,426	7		.255	
Clinton, Iowa.	26,511	7		.264	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	30,425	82		2.695	
Danville, Ill.	30,140	30		.995	
Easton, Pa.	29,559	1		.034	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	34		.903	
El Paso, Tex.	47,075	20	3	.425	15.00
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,870	4		.100	
Galveston, Tex.	39,503	9	2	.228	22.22
Hamilton, Ohio.	37,980	61		1.606	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	44,320	19		.429	
Lexington, Ky.	37,915	68		1.791	
Lima, Ohio.	33,161	20		.603	
Madison, Wis.	28,858	5		.173	
Montgomery, Ala.	41,024	79		1.926	
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34,066	1		.029	
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,733	3		.104	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	34,013	196		5.763	
Norristown, Pa.	29,697	6		.202	
Ogden, Utah.	28,590	90		3.148	
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	17		.491	
Portsmouth, Va.	36,496	33		.904	
Quincy, Ill.	36,696	5		.136	
Racine, Wis.	43,519	1		.021	
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	21		.535	
San Jose, Cal.	36,178	18		.498	
Springfield, Mo.	37,857	19		.502	
Springfield, Ohio.	49,114	87	1	1.764	1.15
Superior, Wis.	43,403	47		1.083	
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	8		.171	
Taunton, Mass.	35,305	3		.085	
Waterloo, Iowa.	31,275	160		5.116	
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	1		.015	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,517	3		.071	
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	1		.031	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	12		.440	
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,492	120		4.069	
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Alpena, Mich.	12,998	4		.308	
Alton, Ill.	21,701	38		1.751	
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	31		2.078	
Berlin, N. H.	12,720	2		.157	
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	57		3.861	
Biddeford, Me.	17,381	171		9.838	
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	1		.069	
Carbondale, Pa.	18,177	5		.275	
Carlisle, Pa.	10,521	1		.190	
Cumberland, Md.	23,369	6		.257	
Dover, N. H.	13,260	5		.377	
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	2		.181	
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	3		.225	
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	1		.098	
Gary, Ind.	16,802	9		.536	
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	60		3.529	
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	7		.432	
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	1		.071	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,077	2		.105	
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	4		.200	
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	35		3.377	

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population, Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Marquette, Wis.	14,610	82		5.613	
Middletown, Ohio	14,429	4		.277	
Muscatine, Iowa	16,861	9		.534	
Norwood, Ohio	19,337	1		.052	
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	21		1.498	
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	136		8.308	
Raleigh, N. C.	19,686	10		.508	
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	16		.925	
Sandusky, Ohio	20,694	1		.050	
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	5		.326	
Steelton, Pa.	14,916	4		.268	
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	143		11.076	
Webster, Mass.	12,388	14		1.139	

TUBERCULOSIS.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio	77,624		63		
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	36	54		
Altoona, Pa.	55,504	225	30		
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,300	152	115	2.963	75.66
Canton, Ohio	55,713	4	26		
Covington, Ky.	55,272	38	114		
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	192	115	2.213	59.90
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,809	40	83		
Elizabeth, N. J.	80,272	225	103	2.803	45.78
Erie, Pa.	71,004	139	72	1.958	51.80
Fort Wayne, Ind.	70,500	41	59		
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	153	70	2.242	45.75
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,209	211	160	3.139	75.83
Lawrence, Mass.	93,471	156	109	1.669	69.87
Lynn, Mass.	96,099	197	103	2.050	52.28
Manchester, N. H.	74,311		90		
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	47	161		
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78,960	20	55		
Passaic, N. J.	63,542	129	56	2.030	45.41
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	8	59		
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	48	159		
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	51	32	.959	62.75
St. Joseph, Mo.	81,450	68		.835	
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	116	76	1.344	65.52
Somerville, Mass.	82,302	180	69	2.187	38.33
South Bend, Ind.	63,198	3	62		
Springfield, Ill.	56,476		84		
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	114	99	1.167	86.84
Tacoma, Wash.	98,742		130		
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	77	77	1.237	100.00
Troy, N. Y.	77,382	265	156	3.425	58.87
Waterbury, Conn.	80,289	150	57	1.868	38.00
Wilmington, Del.	90,953		110		
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156	279	128	3.095	45.85
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,057	60	77		
Aurora, Ill.	32,431		38		
Austin, Tex.	32,120		50		
Battle Creek, Mich.	27,443	113		.474	
Berkeley, Cal.	49,331	42	35	.851	83.33
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	35,134		34		
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	105	37	3.236	35.24
Chicopee, Mass.	27,426	41	33	1.495	80.49
Danville, Ill.	39,149		52		
Decatur, Ill.	36,525		27		
Easton, Pa.	29,559	37	23	1.252	62.17
East Orange, N. J.	38,549	55	34	1.427	61.82
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	25	31		
El Paso, Tex.	47,075		290		
Everett, Mass.	36,455	65	34	1.783	32.31
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,870	60	33	1.505	55.00
Galveston, Tex.	39,503	83	54	2.101	65.06

¹ Population, Apr. 15, 1910.² The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Hamilton, Ohio.....	37,980	37	51	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	46,368	141	61	3.041	43.26
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	44,320	129	66	2.911	51.16
Lancaster, Pa.....	49,101	77	51	1.568	66.23
Lexington, Ky.....	37,935	115	91	3.032	79.13
Lima, Ohio.....	33,164	.....	35	.....	.....
Madison, Wis.....	28,858	81	21	2.807	25.93
Malden, Mass.....	47,892	95	39	1.984	41.05
McKeesport, Pa.....	45,188	16	36	.....	.....
Meriden, Conn.....	28,228	61	.....	2.161	.....
Montgomery, Ala.....	41,024	24	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	34,060	54	22	1.585	40.74
Newark, Ohio.....	27,591	.....	37	.....	.....
Newburgh, N. Y.....	28,733	78	48	2.715	61.54
New Castle, Pa.....	38,787	52	31	1.341	59.62
Newport, Ky.....	31,312	.....	61	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	28,077	135	20	1.220	57.14
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	33,461	25	20	.747	80.00
Newton, Mass.....	41,825	41	19	.980	46.34
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	34,013	35	21	1.029	60.00
Norristown, Pa.....	29,697	18	25	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.....	28,500	17	15	.595	88.24
Orange, N. J.....	31,412	123	64	3.916	52.03
Oshkosh, Wis.....	34,613	27	37	.....	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	36,805	79	30	2.146	37.97
Pittsfield, Mass.....	35,483	80	52	2.255	65.00
Portsmouth, Va.....	36,496	.....	43	.....	.....
Quincy, Ill.....	36,696	.....	45	.....	.....
Racine, Wis.....	43,549	.....	40	.....	.....
Roanoke, Va.....	39,219	96	54	2.448	56.25
Salem, Mass.....	46,210	188	50	4.063	26.60
San Diego, Cal.....	46,685	170	159	3.641	93.53
Springfield, Mo.....	37,857	.....	51	.....	.....
Springfield, Ohio.....	49,314	94	52	1.906	55.32
Stamford, Conn.....	28,106	53	.....	1.886	.....
Superior, Wis.....	43,403	44	58	.....	.....
Tampa, Fla.....	46,792	116	58	2.479	50.00
Taunton, Mass.....	35,305	164	59	1.813	92.19
Waltham, Mass.....	29,247	41	30	1.402	73.17
Watertown, N. Y.....	28,364	29	39	.....	.....
West Hoboken, N. J.....	39,401	102	48	2.589	47.06
Wheeling, W. Va.....	42,537	156	52	1.317	92.86
Williamsport, Pa.....	32,867	52	18	1.582	34.62
Wilmington, N. C.....	27,298	115	15	4.213	13.04
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.....	13,639	12	13	.....	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	12,998	18	8	.615	100.00
Alton, Ill.....	21,701	.....	26	.....	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,917	23	6	1.542	26.09
Arlington, Mass.....	12,025	128	21	2.328	75.00
Asbury Park, N. J.....	12,142	19	14	1.565	73.63
Ashtabula, Ohio.....	19,069	.....	14	.....	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,884	11	.....	.854	.....
Berlin, N. H.....	12,720	5	4	.393	80.00
Bessemer, Ala.....	14,762	1218	23	14.768	10.55
Bethlehem, Pa.....	13,511	14	9	1.036	64.29
Beverly, Mass.....	20,197	21	9	1.040	42.86
Biddeford, Me.....	17,381	10	10	.575	100.00
Bloomfield, N. J.....	16,825	27	15	1.605	55.56
Bradford, Pa.....	14,544	12	8	.825	66.67
Butler, Pa.....	24,499	62	.....	2.531	.....
Carlisle, Pa.....	10,521	20	13	1.901	65.00
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	30	14	2.294	46.67
Coffeyville, Kans.....	15,199	15	7	.987	46.67
Concord, N. H.....	22,102	.....	20	.....	.....
Cumberland, Md.....	23,369	81	30	3.466	37.00
Danville, Va.....	19,536	.....	46	.....	.....
Dover, N. H.....	13,260	19	17	1.433	89.47
East Liverpool, Ohio.....	21,523	30	30	1.394	100.00
Elwood, Ind.....	11,028	14	14	1.269	100.00
Eureka, Cal.....	13,311	5	5	.376	100.00
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	19,994	9	23	.....	.....
Gary, Ind.....	16,802	.....	1	.....	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	16	34		
Harrison, N. J.	15,765	140	8	2.537	20.00
Holland, Mich.	11,366	115	10	1.320	66.67
Homestead, Pa.	20,651	49	23	2.373	46.94
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	150	38	3.088	76.00
Janesville, Is.	14,123	25	13	1.770	52.00
Kearny, N. J.	21,181	42	10	1.983	23.81
Kokomo, Ind.	19,677	8	35		
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	12	24		
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	112	10	1.158	83.33
Marinette, Is.	14,610	27	11	1.848	40.74
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	14	28		
Massillon, Ohio.	14,713		14		
Meadville, Pa.	13,307	3		.225	
Medford, Mass.	24,743	26	19	1.051	73.08
Melrose, Mass.	16,608	24	15	1.445	66.67
Methuen, Mass.	12,735	7		.550	
Middletown, Ohio.	14,429		18		
Millville, N. J.	13,057	26	14	1.991	53.85
Montclair, N. J.	24,014	59	21	2.457	35.59
Muscatine, Iowa	16,861	10	9	.593	90.00
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	9	9	.427	100.00
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	37	21	2.450	56.76
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	23	22	1.045	95.65
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337	20	20	1.034	100.00
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	16	12	1.142	75.00
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	10	8	.611	80.00
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	12	10	.636	83.33
Raleigh, N. C.	19,688	36	38		
Rutland, Vt.	14,710		9		
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	9	6	.521	66.67
Sandusky, Ohio.	20,094	27	23	1.344	85.19
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336		16		
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	6	2	.447	33.33
Steelton, Pa.	14,916	154	18	3.620	33.33
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	16	5	1.239	43.75
Varen, Ohio.	11,838	10	6	.845	60.00
Vaukegan, Ill.	18,25	116	4	.878	25.00
Webb City, Mo.	13,039		60		
Webster, Mass.	12,388	15	12	1.211	80.00
Westfield, Mass.	17,757	18	11	1.043	61.11
West New York, N. J.	16,253	85		5.230	
West Orange, N. J.	12,308	33	11	2.681	33.33
Williamantic, Conn.	11,974	10	14		
Woburn, Mass.	15,648	14	9	.895	64.29

TYPHOID FEVER.

From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:					
Akron, Ohio.	77,624	166	15	0.850	23.08
Allentown, Pa.	58,693	122	10	2.079	8.20
Altoona, Pa.	55,504	89	10	1.603	11.24
Binghamton, N. Y.	51,300	49	8	.955	16.33
Canton, Ohio.	55,713	11	8	.197	72.72
Covington, Ky.	55,272	36	4	.651	11.11
Duluth, Minn.	86,749	139	21	1.602	15.11
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,899	42	18	.628	42.86
Elizabeth, N. J.	89,272	41	10	.511	24.39
Erie, Pa.	71,004	71	13	1.000	18.31
Fort Wayne, Ind.	70,590	58		.823	
Harrisburg, Pa.	68,232	41	11	.601	26.83
Jacksonville, Fla.	67,309	85	22	1.265	25.88
Lawrence, Mass.	93,471	44	11	.471	25.00
Lynn, Mass.	96,059	73	12	.790	16.44
Manchester, N. H.	74,311	12	5	.161	41.67
Mobile, Ala.	54,610	119		2.179	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	78,969	64	16	.811	25.00
Passaic, N. J.	63,542	13	2	.205	15.58

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Peoria, Ill.	69,280	9	5	0.130	55.55
Sacramento, Cal.	60,628	239	52	3.942	21.76
Saginaw, Mich.	53,161	97	10	1.825	10.31
St. Joseph, Mo.	81,450	88	.....	1.089	.....
Schenectady, N. Y.	86,305	54	6	.626	11.11
Somerville, Mass.	82,302	66	6	.802	9.09
South Bend, Ind.	63,198	50	11	.791	22.00
Springfield, Ill.	56,476	105	15	1.859	14.29
Springfield, Mass.	97,654	81	20	.829	24.69
Tacoma, Wash.	98,742	46	10	.465	21.74
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,252	15	15	.241	100.00
Troy, N. Y.	77,382	47	13	.607	27.66
Utica, N. Y.	80,246	105	.....	1.308	.....
Wilmington, Del.	90,953	66	20	.725	30.30
Yonkers, N. Y.	90,156	29	11	.322	34.48
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:					
Augusta, Ga.	49,057	44	9	.897	20.45
Aurora, Ill.	32,431	116	7	.493	43.75
Austin, Tex.	32,420	134	39	.....	.....
Battle Creek, Mich.	27,443	139	6	1.421	15.38
Berkeley, Cal.	49,331	20	4	.405	20.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	35,134	38	8	1.082	21.05
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	43	5	1.326	11.63
Chicopee, Mass.	27,426	43	3	1.578	6.98
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30,425	30	7	.986	23.33
Danville, Ill.	30,140	35	11	1.161	31.43
Decatur, Ill.	36,525	34	8	.931	23.53
Easton, Pa.	29,559	17	8	.575	47.06
East Orange, N. J.	38,549	12	.....	.311	.....
Elmira, N. Y.	37,664	50	4	1.328	8.00
El Paso, Tex.	47,075	120	21	2.549	17.48
Everett, Mass.	36,455	22	1	.603	4.55
Fitchburg, Mass.	39,870	7	2	.176	28.57
Galveston, Tex.	39,503	57	10	1.443	17.54
Hamilton, Ohio	37,980	23	60	.....	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	46,368	40	2	.863	5.00
Hazleton, Pa.	27,022	8	1	.296	12.50
Kalamazoo, Mich.	44,320	25	4	.564	16.00
Lancaster, Pa.	49,101	51	7	1.039	13.73
Lexington, Ky.	37,935	34	16	.896	47.06
Lima, Ohio	33,164	28	6	.844	21.43
Madison, Wis.	28,858	11	1	.381	9.09
Malden, Mass.	47,892	18	2	.376	11.11
McKeesport, Pa.	45,188	29	2	.642	6.90
Meriden, Conn.	28,228	15	.....	.531	.....
Montgomery, Ala.	41,024	48	13	1.170	27.08
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	34,066	28	2	.822	7.14
Newark, Ohio	27,591	57	6	2.066	10.53
Newburgh, N. Y.	28,733	23	3	.800	13.04
New Castle, Pa.	38,787	102	15	2.630	14.71
Newport, Ky.	31,312	.....	6	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.	28,677	33	2	1.151	6.06
New Rochelle, N. Y.	33,461	14	1	.418	7.14
Newton, Mass.	41,825	18	1	.430	5.56
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	34,013	21	10	.617	47.62
Norristown, Pa.	29,697	67	8	2.256	11.94
Ogden, Utah	28,590	80	9	2.798	11.25
Orange, N. J.	31,412	8	.....	.255	.....
Oshkosh, Wis.	34,613	21	9	.607	42.86
Perth Amboy, N. J.	36,805	96	6	2.608	6.25
Pittsfield, Mass.	35,483	48	6	1.353	12.50
Portsmouth, Va.	36,496	41	2	1.123	4.88
Quincy, Ill.	36,696	.....	20	.....	.....
Racine, Wis.	43,549	.....	6	.....	.....
Roanoke, Va.	39,219	103	7	2.626	6.80
Salem, Mass.	46,210	12	7	.290	58.33
San Diego, Cal.	46,685	24	13	.514	54.17
Shenandoah, Pa.	27,545	3	.....	.109	.....
Springfield, Mo.	37,857	.....	24	.....	.....
Springfield, Ohio	49,314	36	14	.730	38.89
Stamford, Conn.	28,106	22	.....	.783	.....

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Superior, Wis.	43,403	53	4	1.221	7.55
Tampa, Fla.	46,792	57	9	1.218	15.79
Taunton, Mass.	35,305	6	3	.170	50.00
Waltham, Mass.	29,247	17	—	.581	—
Watertown, N. Y.	28,364	54	4	1.904	7.41
West Hoboken, N. J.	39,401	15	—	.381	—
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,537	186	27	2.022	31.40
Williamsport, Pa.	32,867	34	6	1.034	17.65
Wilmington, N. C.	27,298	115	15	4.213	13.04
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants:					
Adams, Mass.	13,639	22	2	1.613	9.09
Albena, Mich.	12,998	84	13	6.463	15.48
Alton, Ill.	21,701	—	6	—	—
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,917	7	1	.469	14.29
Arlington, Mass.	12,025	6	—	.499	—
Asbury Park, N. J.	12,142	6	—	.494	—
Ashtabula, Ohio.	19,969	18	4	.401	50.00
Beaver Falls, Pa.	12,884	54	—	4.191	—
Berlin, N. H.	12,720	9	1	.708	11.11
Bessemer, Ala.	14,762	13	4	.881	30.77
Bethlehem, Pa.	13,511	22	1	1.628	4.55
Beverly, Mass.	20,197	16	1	.792	6.25
Bloomfield, N. J.	16,825	3	—	.178	—
Bradford, Pa.	14,544	12	1	.825	8.33
Butler, Pa.	24,499	16	—	.653	—
Carbondale, Pa.	18,177	9	5	.495	55.55
Carlisle, Pa.	10,521	6	—	.570	—
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	8	1	.612	12.50
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,199	22	3	1.447	13.64
Concord, N. H.	22,102	10	1	.452	10.00
Cumberland, Md.	23,269	470	22	20.112	4.68
Danville, Va.	19,536	72	12	3.686	16.67
Dover, N. H.	13,260	9	4	.679	44.44
East Liverpool, Ohio.	21,523	14	14	.650	100.00
Elwood, Ind.	11,028	11	3	.997	27.27
Eureka, Cal.	13,311	16	4	1.202	25.00
Farrell, Pa.	10,190	13	—	.294	—
Fond du Lac, Wis.	19,994	28	5	1.400	17.86
Gary, Ind.	16,802	7	3	.417	42.86
Greenville, S. C.	17,002	34	7	2.00	18.59
Harrison, N. J.	15,765	8	—	.507	—
Holland, Mich.	11,366	12	1	1.056	8.33
Homestead, Pa.	20,651	9	2	.436	22.22
Jackson, Tenn.	16,190	156	5	3.459	8.93
Janesville, Wis.	14,123	4	1	.283	25.00
Kearny, N. J.	21,181	11	1	.519	9.09
Keene, N. H.	10,360	9	1	.869	11.11
Kokomo, Ind.	19,077	14	6	.734	42.86
Logansport, Ind.	19,974	55	11	2.754	20.00
Mahanoy City, Pa.	16,725	2	1	.120	50.00
Mankato, Minn.	10,365	6	2	.579	33.33
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	10	2	.684	20.00
Marlboro, Mass.	14,893	9	2	.604	22.22
Massillon, Ohio.	14,713	16	—	.408	—
Meadville, Pa.	13,307	4	1	.301	25.00
Medford, Mass.	24,743	10	1	.404	10.00
Melrose, Mass.	16,608	7	2	.421	28.57
Methuen, Mass.	12,725	5	—	.393	—
Middletown, Ohio.	14,429	8	1	.554	12.50
Millville, N. J.	13,057	20	—	1.532	—
Montclair, N. J.	24,014	5	—	.208	—
Muscatine, Iowa.	16,861	—	5	—	—
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,072	8	—	.380	—
Newburyport, Mass.	15,100	14	3	.927	21.43
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	24	5	1.090	20.83
Norwood, Ohio.	19,337	2	1	.103	50.00
Parsons, Kans.	14,016	34	2	2.426	5.88
Pittsburg, Kans.	16,370	25	3	1.527	12.00
Port Huron, Mich.	18,863	13	3	.680	23.08
Raleigh, N. C.	19,686	158	14	2.946	24.14
Rutland, Vt.	14,210	13	1	.915	7.69

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

² Population Apr. 15, 1910.

REPORTED PREVALENCE FOR THE YEAR 1913—Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

Cities.	Estimated population July 1, 1913.	Cases.	Deaths.	Number of cases reported per 1,000 inhabitants.	Fatality rate per 100 cases.
From 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—Continued.					
Salem, Oreg.	17,290	3	—	0.174	—
Sandusky, Ohio	20,094	23	3	1.145	13.04
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	15,336	13	2	.848	15.38
Southbridge, Mass.	13,425	16	—	.447	—
Steelton, Pa.	14,916	3	1	.201	33.33
Virginia, Minn.	12,911	40	5	3.098	12.50
Warren, Ohio	11,838	24	2	2.027	8.33
Waukegan, Ill.	18,225	24	2	1.317	8.33
Webb City, Mo.	13,039	6	6	.460	100.00
Westfield, Mass.	17,257	20	—	1.159	—
West New York, N. J.	16,253	2	—	.123	—
West Orange, N. J.	12,308	1	—	.081	—
Willimantic, Conn.	11,974	19	3	1.587	15.79
Woburn, Mass.	15,648	4	1	.256	25.00

¹ The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-eradication work in California for the week ended October 10, 1914, has been received from Surg. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.		RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMERS (NOT INCLUDED ABOVE).	
Premises inspected.....	1,825	<i>Nome City:</i>	
Premises destroyed.....	14	Mus alexandrinus.....	8
Nuisances abated.....	338	Mus rattus.....	3
Poisons placed.....	17,500	<i>Bark La Fontaine:</i>	
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,734	Mus alexandrinus.....	26
		<i>Bark Jacobsen:</i>	
		Mus alexandrinus.....	30
RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.		PORT COSTA, CAL.	
Collected.....	716	Rats trapped in sugar refinery.....	35
Found dead.....	4	Rats trapped in warehouses.....	23
Examined.....	543	Rats trapped on water front.....	6
Found infected.....	None.	Rats examined.....	54
RATS IDENTIFIED.		RATS IDENTIFIED.	
Mus norvegicus.....	366	Mus norvegicus.....	16
Mus musculus.....	90	Mus musculus.....	9
Mus alexandrinus.....	169	Mus alexandrinus.....	21
Mus rattus.....	91	Mus rattus.....	13

Plague-infected squirrel?

San Benito County, September 26, 1914, D. J. Watson Ranch, 9 miles southwest of Hollister, T. 14 S., R. 5 E., 1 squirrel.

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909 ¹	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	None.....	Aug. 25, 1914	1,563 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	.....do.....	Sept. 26, 1914	36 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	.....do.....	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	.....do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

¹ Wood rat.

Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

County.	Shot.	Examined.	Found infected.
Alameda.....	54	54	None.
Contra Costa.....	328	328	Do.
San Benito.....	148	148	1.
Total.....	530	530	1 squirrel.

Ranches inspected and hunted over.

Contra Costa County.....	65
San Benito County.....	21
Alameda County.....	6
Total.....	92

Operations on waterfront.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	21
Reinspections made on vessels.....	18
New rat guards procured.....	14
Defective rat guards repaired.....	6
Vessels on which cargo was inspected.....	4

	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamers Queen, Admiral Farragut, Admiral Dewey, and President, from Seattle:		
200 cases canned goods, chocolate.....	O. K.....	None.
160 crates, empty and apples.....	O. K.....	Do.
45 rolls carpet and paper.....	O. K.....	Do.
975 sacks flour, wheat, bran, sugar, nuts.....	O. K.....	Do.
50 rolls sugar.....	O. K.....	Do.
Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	33	Dead rats taken from vessels after fumigation.....
Rats trapped on vessels.....	75	.....
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	176	Poisons placed on water front (pieces).....
Vessels trapped on.....	14	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon (pounds).....
Traps set on vessels.....	145	Leaves of bread used in poisoning water front.....
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation.....	4	Pounds of poison used on water front.....

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the following-named properties, labor and material being furnished:

Names.	Location.	Acres treated.
Poisoned grain:		
People's Water Co.....	Contra Costa County..	6,990
Planada Development Co.....	Merced County.....	1,200
G. Old Ranch.....	do.....	20
McCollum Ranch.....	do.....	320
Peeler Ranch.....	do.....	150
Destructors:		
Southern Pacific Co.....	do.....	3 miles treated.

MERCED COUNTY.

Miles of railroad right of way inspected.....	3
Holes treated.....	2,766

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Monterey, Merced, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended October 17, 1914, has been received from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	64
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide....	11
Vessels fumigated with hydrocyanic gas....	1
Pounds of sulphur burned.....	9,255
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation (pounds).....	28,100
Clean bills of health issued.....	28
Foul bills of health issued.....	5

OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.

Cars inspected and passed.....	1,312
Cars rat-proofed.....	2,060
Cars condemned.....	13
Total cars inspected.....	3,385

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS
INSPECTED WEEK ENDED OCT. 17.

Alabama.....	111
Arkansas.....	25
California.....	26
Carolina, North.....	7
Carolina, South.....	3
Colorado.....	6
Dakota, North.....	3
Dakota, South.....	9
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	50
Georgia.....	45
Illinois.....	476
Indiana.....	72
Iowa.....	54
Kansas.....	9

DESTINATION AND NUMBER OF RAILROAD CARS
INSPECTED WEEK ENDED OCT. 17—Continued.

Kentucky.....	37
Louisiana.....	1,267
Maryland.....	7
Massachusetts.....	3
Michigan.....	30
Minnesota.....	22
Mississippi.....	396
Missouri.....	124
Nebraska.....	8
New Jersey.....	1
New Mexico.....	1
New York.....	12
Ohio.....	67
Oklahoma.....	11
Oregon.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	17
Tennessee.....	86
Texas.....	210
Virginia.....	2
Washington.....	3
Wisconsin.....	24
Wyoming.....	1
District of Columbia.....	1

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	7,194
Premises fumigated.....	1
Premises disinfected.....	438
Premises inspected.....	9,407
Poisons placed.....	13,615
Notices served.....	2,958

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.		LABORATORY OPERATIONS.	
By elevation.....	35	Rats examined.....	6,911
By marginal concrete wall.....	43	Mus norvegicus.....	4,040
By concrete floor and walls.....	169	Mus alexandrinus.....	116
By minor repairs.....	23	Mus rattus.....	72
Square yards of concrete laid.....	24,761	Mus musculus.....	2,676
Total buildings rat proofed.....	270	Unclassified putrid.....	326
Buildings rat proofed to date.....	1,820	Total rodents received at laboratory....	7,231
Abatements.....	648	Number of suspicious rats.....	16
Abatements to date.....	10,840	Plague rats confirmed.....	7
Dead inspected.....	120		

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
182	926 N. Liberty.....	Oct. 11	Oct. 11	Fumigation; summary destruction of rat harborage; rat proofing initiated; intensive trapping.
183 184 185 186	1013 Magazine Street.....	Oct. 13	Oct. 13	Summary destruction of rat harborage; rat proofing completed; intensive trapping.
187	2712 St. Andrew.....	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Summary destruction of rat harborage; rat proofing initiated; disinfection; intensive trapping.
188	(Mus musculus) 1013 Magazine Street.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 16	See case 185.

Total rodents captured to Oct. 17.....	119,892
Total rodents examined to Oct. 17.....	99,015
Rodent cases to Oct. 17, by species:	
Mus rattus.....	10
Mus alexandrinus.....	3
Mus musculus.....	1
Mus norvegicus.....	174
Total rodent cases up to Oct. 17.....	183

WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

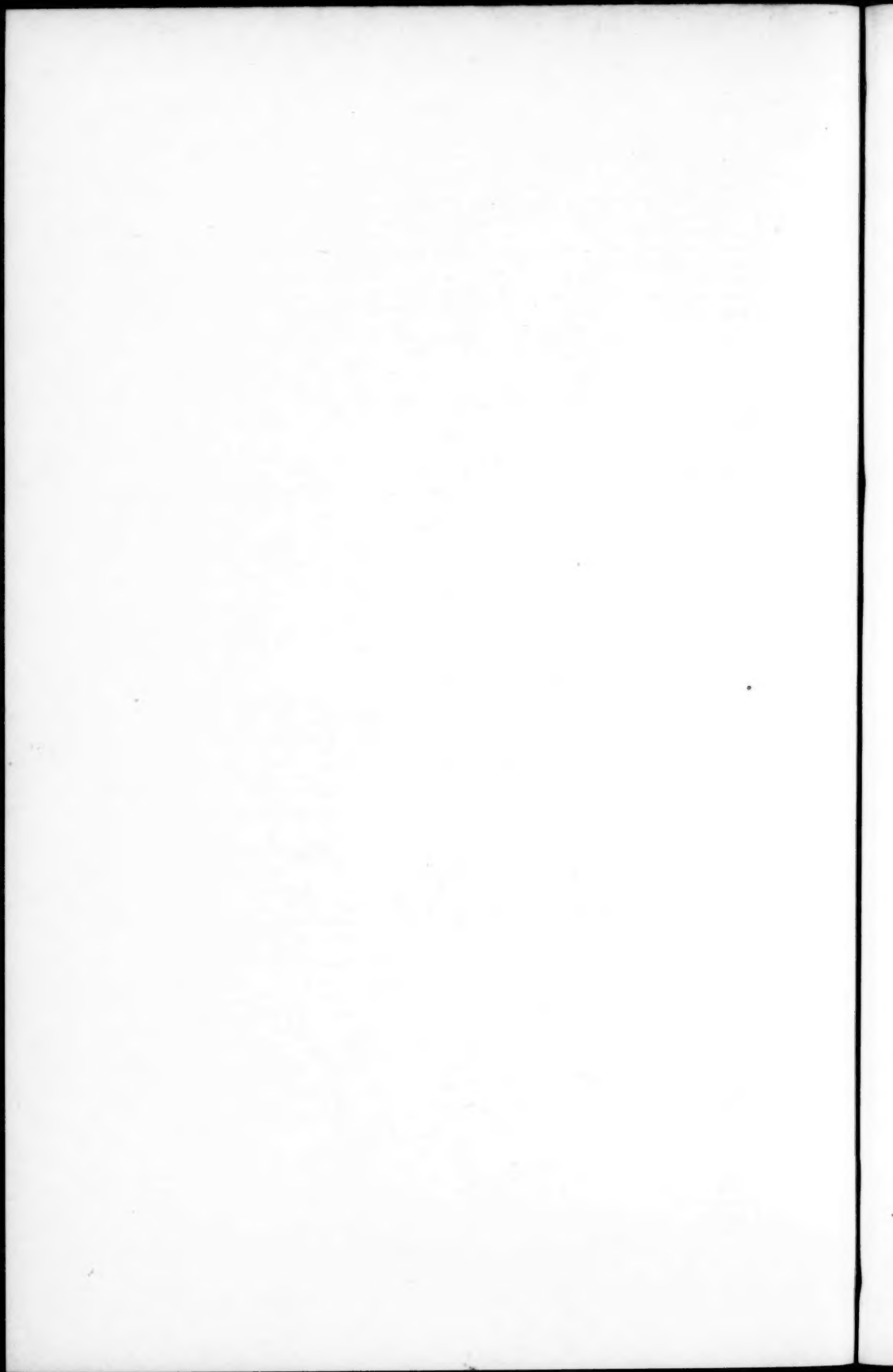
The following report of plague-eradication work at Seattle for the week ended October 3, 1914, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT—continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	74	New rat guards installed.....	22
Basements concreted, new buildings (52), square feet.....	45,449	Port sanitary statements issued.....	45
Floors concreted, new buildings (5), square feet.....	21,668	Fumigation certificates issued.....	4
Yards, etc., concreted, new buildings (8), square feet.....	1,021	Canal Zone certificates issued.....	5
Sidewalks concreted (7).....square feet..	9,967		
Total concrete laid, new buildings, square feet.....	78,105	LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
New buildings elevated.....	9	Dead rodents received.....	16
Premises rat proofed.....	57	Rodents trapped and killed.....	399
Doors rat proofed.....	6	Rodents killed in fumigating.....	61
Wire screening used.....square feet..	45	Total.....	476
Buildings razed.....	3	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	388
		Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
		Blocks poisoned.....	18
		Poison distributed.....pounds..	460
		CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.	
		Mus rattus.....	26
		Mus alexandrinus.....	121
		Mus norvegicus.....	258
		Mus musculus.....	71
		Not classified.....	61
WATER FRONT.			
Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	6		
Vessels fumigated.....	1		
Sulphur used.....pounds..	1,800		

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce rat guarding.

Rodents examined in Tacoma.

Mus norvegicus, 8
Rodents infected, none.



PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for September, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Mississippi—Continued:	
Alameda County—		Lawrence County.....	1
Hayward.....	1	Leake County.....	1
Los Angeles County—		Sunflower County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	Warren County.....	1
Pasadena.....	1	Total.....	9
San Diego County—			
San Diego.....	1	North Dakota:	
Total.....	4	Mountrail County.....	1
Indiana:		Ohio:	
Elkhart County.....	1	Cuyahoga County—	
St. Joseph County.....	1	Cleveland.....	2
Total.....	2	Highland County.....	1
		Morgan County.....	1
Louisiana:		Summit County.....	1
Red River Parish.....	1	Total.....	5
Mississippi:		Washington:	
Calhoun County.....	4	Spokane County—	
Carroll County.....	1	Spokane.....	1

State Reports for August, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New York:		New York—Continued:	
Broome County.....	1	Wayne County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	1	New York City.....	18
Chenango County.....	1	Total.....	29
Erie County.....	2		
Monroe County.....	2	Washington:	
Ontario County.....	1	Pierce County—	
Orange County.....	1	Tacoma.....	1
St. Lawrence County.....	1		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.	1	1	Milwaukee, Wis.	3	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	1	Newton, Mass.	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	1	New York, N. Y.	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	1	1	Richmond, Va.	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	1	1

DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2919.

ERYSIPELAS.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	-----	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	-----
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	-----	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	-----
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	-----	Rochester, N. Y.	2	-----
New York, N. Y.	-----	3	St. Louis, Mo.	2	-----

LEPROSY.**South Carolina—Florence—Correction.**

The report of a case of leprosy at Florence, S. C., published in the Public Health Reports of October 23, 1914, page 2836, was an error, as shown by the following letter from Collaborating Epidemiologist Dr. James A. Hayne:

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 23, 1914.

The SURGEON GENERAL,

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Replying to your letter of October 20, the case of leprosy reported from Florence was a clerical error. I inclose report from the city of Florence, which shows one case of mumps reported and when the sheet was folded caused the one (1) to appear under the head of leprosy. On further inquiry it was found that there was no leprosy in Florence.

Please return the inclosed report.

Respectfully,

JAMES A. HAYNE, M. D.,
Collaborating Epidemiologist.

MALARIA.**Mississippi Report for September, 1914.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist F. L. Watkins reported that during the month of September, 1914, 22,090 cases of malaria had been notified in the State of Mississippi.

MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2919.

PELLAGRA.**Mississippi Report for September, 1914.**

Collaborating Epidemiologist F. L. Watkins reported that during the month of September, 1914, 1,050 cases of pellagra had been notified in the State of Mississippi.

PELLAGRA—Continued.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	.....	3
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn.....	2	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	.....	3	New Orleans, La.....	1	1
Florence, S. C.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	1
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....	1	Richmond, Va.....	1	.....

PLAGUE.

Washington—Seattle—Plague in Rats.

Surg. Lloyd reported by telegraph October 22, 1914, that a plague-infected rat had been found in Seattle, Wash.

PNEUMONIA.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Ala.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	4
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	1	Manchester, N. H.....	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.....	3	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11	38
Chicago, Ill.....	61	30	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	15	25
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	5	Rochester, N. Y.....	2	1
Duluth, Minn.....	1	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	2
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	5	South Omaha, Nebr.....	1	.....
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....		

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

State Reports for September, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
California:		Michigan:	
Alameda County—		Ionia County—	
Berkeley.....	1	Ionia.....	1
San Francisco County—		Iron County—	
San Francisco.....	2	Crystal Falls.....	1
Total.....	3	Kent County—	
Indiana:		Grand Rapids.....	2
Cass County.....	1	Montcalm County—	
Elkhart County.....	1	Day Township.....	1
Huntington County.....	1	Washtenaw County—	
LaGrange County.....	1	Ann Arbor.....	4
Total.....	4	Total.....	9
Iowa:		Mississippi:	
Audubon County.....	1	Bolivar County.....	5
Ida County.....	1	Covington County.....	1
Osceola County.....	1	Itawamba County.....	2
Sac County.....	1	Lafayette County.....	1
Total.....	4	Leake County.....	1
		Prentiss County.....	1
		Tallahatchie County.....	1
		Winston County.....	3
		Total.....	15

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS)—Continued.**State Reports for September, 1914—Continued.**

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Ohio:		Vermont—Continued.	
Cuyahoga County—		Franklin County.....	14
Cleveland.....	1	Grand Isle County.....	5
Erie County.....	1	Lamoille County.....	9
Franklin County—		Orange County.....	8
Columbus.....	1	Orleans County.....	16
Hancock County.....	2	Rutland County.....	4
Jefferson County—		Washington County.....	9
Steubenville.....	1	Windsor County.....	4
Montgomery County.....	1	Total.....	142
Summit County.....	2		
Total.....	9	Washington:	
Vermont:		Douglas County.....	2
Addison County.....	14	King County.....	1
Caledonia County.....	1	Skagit County.....	5
Chittenden County.....	58	Total.....	8

State Reports for August, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New York:		Washington:	
Broome County.....	2	Garfield County.....	1
Chautauqua County.....	1	Spokane County.....	1
Clinton County.....	2	Whatecom County.....	4
Erie County.....	1	Pierce County—	
Montgomery County.....	1	Tacoma.....	1
Nassau County.....	1	Total.....	7
Oneida County.....	1		
Onondaga County.....	1		
Saratoga County.....	1		
Saratoga City.....	22		
Total.....	33		

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	4	1	Rutland, Vt.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	Springfield, Mass.....	1	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	1	Sacramento, Cal.....	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	Worcester, Mass.....	1	1
Marinette, Wis.....	1	1	Zanesville, Ohio.....	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	1			

RABIES.**Virginia—Lynchburg.**

During the week ended October 10, 1914, a death from rabies was notified at Lynchburg, Va.

SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2919.

SMALLPOX.

Maryland—Cumberland.

The State Department of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph October 22, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in that State, one case of the disease having been notified at Cumberland, Allegany County.

Maryland—Smithsburg.

The State Department of Health of Maryland reported by telegraph October 27, 1914, that a new focus of smallpox infection had been reported in that State, one case of the disease having been notified at Smithsburg, Washington County.

Ohio—Ashtabula Harbor and Conneaut.

Acting Asst. Surg. Campbell, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph October 23, 1914, that 2 cases of smallpox had been notified at Ashtabula Harbor and 21 cases at Conneaut, Ohio.

State Reports for September, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Humboldt County—						
Eureka.....	3				3	
Imperial County.....	1				1	
Holtville.....	2				2	
Kern County.....	1		1			
Los Angeles County.....	1				1	
Los Angeles.....	1					1
Nevada County—						
Grass Valley.....	1				1	
Orange County.....	1				1	
San Francisco County—						
San Francisco.....	2					2
Santa Barbara County—						
Santa Barbara.....	1				1	
Total.....	14		1		10	3
Michigan:						
St. Clair County—						
Port Huron.....	3			2	1	
Wayne County—						
Griott Township.....	2				2	
Highland Park.....	5			1	4	
Detroit.....	18				18	
Total.....	28			3	25	
Ohio:						
Ashland County—						
Ashland.....	1				1	
Ashtabula County—						
Conneaut.....	3				3	
Auclaze County.....	2					2

SMALLPOX—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
Ohio—Continued.						
Clark County—						
Springfield.....	1				1	
Crawford County.....	7					7
Cuyahoga County—						
Cleveland.....	1					1
Erie County—						
Sandusky.....	5				5	
Hamilton County.....	1				1	
Jackson County.....	9			1	1	7
Lucas County—						
Toledo.....	4				4	
Marion County.....	3					3
Miami County—						
Troy.....	1			1		
Muskingum County—						
Zanesville.....	1				1	
Ottawa County.....	1					1
Sandusky County.....	2				1	1
Stark County.....	3					3
Summit County.....	2				2	
Tuscarawas County.....	1					1
Wood County.....	2				1	1
Total.....	50			2	21	27

New York Report for August, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within 7 years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than 7 years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
New York:						
Albany County—						
Albany.....	1					1

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arkansas (Sept. 1-30):			Indiana (Sept. 1-30)—Contd.		
County—			Counties—Continued.		
Clay.....	3		Johnson.....	5	
Indiana (Sept. 1-30):			Knox.....	9	
Counties—			Lake.....	3	
Adams.....	2		Madison.....	3	
Allen.....	1		Noble.....	30	
Delaware.....	1		Pike.....	16	
Elkhart.....	1		Shelby.....	14	
Floyd.....	1		Sullivan.....	1	
Fountain.....	2		Tippecanoe.....	2	
Franklin.....	1		Vanderburg.....	1	
Gibson.....	17		Vigo.....	1	
Henry.....	1		Washington.....	1	
Howard.....	1		Total.....	140	
Jackson.....	1				
Jefferson.....	25				

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Iowa (Sept. 1-30):			North Dakota (Sept. 1-30):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Ida.....	1		Burleigh.....	1	
Jasper.....	4		Cass.....	3	
Linn.....	1		Pembina.....	6	
Lyon.....	26		Ward.....	2	
Polk.....	4		Williams.....	1	
Scott.....	7		Total.....	13	
Washington.....	1				
Total.....	44		Vermont¹ (Sept. 1-30)		
			Washington (Aug. 1-31):		
Louisiana (Sept. 1-30):			Counties—		
Parish—			King.....	1	
Ascension.....	1		Spokane.....	4	
			Thurston.....	1	
Mississippi (Sept 1-30):			Walla Walla.....	1	1
Counties—			Whatcom.....	3	
Holmes.....	5		Total.....	10	1
Lee.....	2				
Leflore.....	4		Washington (Sept. 1-30):		
Lowndes.....	1		Counties—		
Sunflower.....	4		Chehalis.....	5	
Washington.....	3		Lincoln.....	1	
Wayne.....	1		Pierce.....	7	
Total.....	20		Spokane.....	4	
			Whatcom.....	2	
			Total.....	19	

¹ No case.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Butte, Mont.....	3		Racine, Wis.....	1	
Kansas City, Kans.....	1		Rochester, N. Y.....	1	
Kokomo, Ind.....	1		South Bend, Ind.....	2	
La Crosse, Wis.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	3		Tacoma, Wash.....	1	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	13		Zanesville, Ohio.....	2	

TETANUS.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.....	1		Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	
Chicago, Ill.....		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Richmond, Va.....		1
Key West, Fla.....		1 ¹	Wilmington, N. C.....		1
Lynchburg, Va.....	1	1			

¹ Neonatorum.

TRACHOMA.

Montana—Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

Dr. Leonard D. Frescoln, physician of the United States Indian Service, reports that there are many cases of trachoma on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, Mont.

TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2919.

TYPHOID FEVER.

State Reports for September, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Arkansas:		California—Continued.	
Ashley County.....	1	San Bernardino County—	
Boone County.....	57	San Bernardino.....	1
Bradley County.....	2	San Diego County.....	1
Calhoun County.....	2	Chula Vista.....	1
Carroll County.....	8	National City.....	1
Clay County.....	6	San Francisco County—	
Columbia County.....	4	San Francisco.....	24
Dallas County.....	1	San Luis Obispo County.....	1
Drew County.....	2	Santa Barbara County—	
Faulkner County.....	7	Santa Maria.....	1
Greene County.....	6	Siskiyou County—	
Hot Springs County.....	6	Etna.....	2
Howard County.....	4	Solano County.....	1
Independence County.....	7	Sonoma County.....	2
Izard County.....	3	Cloverdale.....	1
Lafayette County.....	2	Healdsburg.....	5
Lawrence County.....	2	Stanislaus County.....	1
Logan County.....	4	Oakdale.....	1
Mississippi County.....	3	Trinity County.....	2
Montgomery County.....	1	Tulare County.....	3
Nevada County.....	6	Portersville.....	1
Ouachita County.....	2	Tulare.....	2
Polk County.....	4	Yolo County.....	4
Pulaski County.....	13	Woodland.....	1
St. Francis County.....	1	Yuba County—	
Saline County.....	1	Marysville.....	2
Sebastian County.....	9		
Stone County.....	6	Total.....	131
Washington County.....	20		
White County.....	2		
Yell County.....	10		
Total.....	202		
California:		Indiana:	
Alameda County—		Adams County.....	6
Alameda.....	1	Blackford County.....	2
Albany.....	1	Brown County.....	3
Berkeley.....	10	Cass County.....	7
Hayward.....	1	Clark County.....	1
Oakland.....	4	Clay County.....	1
Piedmont.....	1	Clinton County.....	1
Colusa County.....	3	Davies County.....	2
Contra Costa County—		Dearborn County.....	2
Martinez.....	1	DeKalb County.....	2
Pittsburg.....	1	Delaware County.....	3
Fresno County.....	1	DuBois County.....	7
Clovis.....	2	Elkhart County.....	6
Humboldt County—		Fayette County.....	2
Eureka.....	1	Floyd County.....	16
Imperial County—		Fountain County.....	1
Calxico.....	1	Fulton County.....	2
Los Angeles County.....	4	Gibson County.....	5
Burbank.....	1	Grant County.....	4
Long Beach.....	1	Greene County.....	8
Lordsburg.....	1	Hamilton County.....	4
Los Angeles.....	18	Hancock County.....	2
Madera County—		Hendricks County.....	7
Madera.....	2	Howard County.....	11
Modoc County.....	1	Huntington County.....	7
Nevada County—		Jackson County.....	8
Nevada City.....	1	Jay County.....	4
Orange County.....	2	Jefferson County.....	1
Placer County—		Jennings County.....	3
Roseville.....	1	Johnson County.....	4
Plumas County.....	2	Knox County.....	4
Riverside County—		Kosciusko County.....	5
Corona.....	1	Lake County.....	4
Sacramento County.....	1	Lawrence County.....	4
Sacramento.....	9	Madison County.....	10
San Benito County.....	1	Marion County.....	65
		Martin County.....	5
		Miami County.....	4
		Monroe County.....	3
		Montgomery County.....	4
		Noble County.....	1

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Indiana—Continued.		Michigan—Continued.	
Owen County.....	2	Gladwin County—	
Pike County.....	3	Beaverton Township.....	1
Putnam County.....	2	Beaverton.....	1
Randolph County.....	4	Gegebie County—	
Ripley County.....	2	Bessemer.....	1
Scott County.....	1	Grand Traverse County—	
Shelby County.....	1	Paradise Township.....	1
Spencer County.....	1	Hillsdale County—	
St. Joseph County.....	9	Cambria Township.....	1
Sullivan County.....	2	Hillsdale.....	1
Sv. itzerland County.....	6	Huron County—	
Tippecanoe County.....	7	Lake Township.....	1
Tipton County.....	3	Port Austin Township.....	2
Union County.....	1	Caseville.....	1
Vanderburg County.....	7	Ingham County—	
Vigo County.....	3	Meridian Township.....	1
Wabash County.....	2	Lansing.....	8
Warren County.....	3	Ionia County—	
Washington County.....	15	Ionia.....	2
Whitley County.....	1	Iosco County—	
Total.....	321	Burleigh Township.....	1
Louisiana:		Isabella County—	
Avoyelles Parish.....	1	Vernon Township.....	1
Claiborne Parish.....	2	Jackson County—	
East Baton Rouge Parish.....	4	Jackson.....	6
East Feliciana Parish.....	1	Kalamazoo County—	
De Soto Parish.....	2	Augusta.....	1
Jackson Parish.....	1	Kalamazoo.....	8
Jeff Davis Parish.....	6	Kalkaska County—	
Lincoln Parish.....	3	Garfield Township.....	1
Ouachita Parish.....	1	Orange Township.....	1
Plaquemine Parish.....	2	Kent County—	
Rapides Parish.....	2	Plainfield Township.....	1
St. Martin Parish.....	2	Eaton Township.....	1
Union Parish.....	1	Sparta.....	1
Vernon Parish.....	1	Walker Township.....	1
Washington Parish.....	4	Grand Rapids.....	13
Webster Parish.....	1	Lapeer County—	
West Baton Rouge Parish.....	3	Burnside Township.....	1
Total.....	37	Ich Township.....	1
Michigan:		Lenawee County—	
Alcona County—		Madison Township.....	2
Caledonia Township.....	2	Onsted.....	1
Allegan County—		Livingston County—	
Fillmore Township.....	1	Howell.....	1
Alpena County—		Marquette County—	
Alpena.....	2	Negaunee.....	1
Barry County—		Mason County—	
Castleton Township.....	1	Grant Township.....	1
Woodland Township.....	1	Ludington.....	2
Benzie County—		Mecosta County—	
Frankfort.....	2	Hinton Township.....	1
Thompsonville.....	3	Martin Township.....	1
Berrien County—		Big Rapids.....	1
Chikaming Township.....	2	Menominee County—	
New Buffalo Township.....	1	Menominee.....	2
St. Joseph Township.....	2	Midland County—	
Watervliet.....	1	Larkin Township.....	1
Benton Harbor.....	2	Midland Township.....	2
Niles.....	1	Monroe County—	
Calhoun County—		Monroe.....	1
Fredonia Township.....	1	Montcalm County—	
Albion.....	1	Maple alley Township.....	1
Battle Creek.....	1	Howard City.....	1
Marshall.....	1	Green life.....	2
Chippewa County—		Montmorency County—	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4	Briley Township.....	1
Clinton County—		Newaygo County—	
St. Johns.....	1	Ensley Township.....	1
Eaton County—		Oakland County—	
Delta Township.....	1	Royal Oak.....	1
Pottersville.....	1	Oceana County—	
Genesee County—		Newfield Township.....	1
Mundy Township.....	1	Pentwater.....	1
Flint.....	12	Otsego County—	
		Chester Township.....	1
		Presque Isle County—	
		Onaway.....	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Michigan—Continued.		Mississippi—Continued.	
Saginaw County—		Lincoln County.....	6
Albee Township.....	3	Lowndes County.....	4
Marion Township.....	1	Madison County.....	8
Saginaw.....	3	Marion County.....	18
St. Clair County—		Marshall County.....	28
Ira Township.....	1	Monroe County.....	16
Port Huron.....	4	Montgomery County.....	11
St. Joseph County—		Neshoba County.....	7
Sturgis.....	2	Noxubee County.....	19
Sanilac County—		Oktibbeha County.....	7
Sandusky.....	2	Polk County.....	14
Shiawassee County—		Pearl River County.....	3
Owosso.....	1	Perry County.....	4
Tuscola County—		Pike County.....	20
Novesta Township.....	1	Pontotoc County.....	3
Van Buren County—		Prentiss County.....	23
Waverly Township.....	1	Quitman County.....	1
Washtenaw County—		Scott County.....	8
Augusta Township.....	1	Simpson County.....	7
Webster Township.....	1	Smith County.....	6
Ann Arbor.....	1	Sunflower County.....	40
Wayne County—		Tallahatchie County.....	9
Highland Park.....	3	Tate County.....	10
St. Clair Heights.....	3	Tippah County.....	21
Trenton.....	1	Tishomingo County.....	21
Detroit.....	102	Tunica County.....	6
Wyandotte.....	3	Union County.....	5
Wexford County—		Warren County.....	7
Colfax Township.....	1	Washington County.....	35
Greenwood Township.....	1	Wayne County.....	2
Hanover Township.....	1	Wilkinson County.....	1
Buckley.....	1	Winston County.....	8
Cadillac.....	4	Yalobusha County.....	11
Total.....	275	Yazoo County.....	5
		Waltham County.....	4
		Total.....	850
Mississippi:		North Dakota:	
Adams County.....	6	Billings County.....	4
Alcorn County.....	14	Bottineau County.....	1
Amite County.....	1	Bowman County.....	2
Attala County.....	26	Burleigh County.....	9
Bolivar County.....	30	Cass County.....	14
Calhoun County.....	14	Eddy County.....	4
Carroll County.....	16	Foster County.....	1
Chickasaw County.....	14	Golden Valley County.....	3
Choctaw County.....	1	McHenry County.....	3
Clarke County.....	7	Morton County.....	2
Clay County.....	8	Mountain County.....	1
Coahoma County.....	14	Nelson County.....	2
Copiah County.....	27	Pierce County.....	2
Covington County.....	9	Ramsey County.....	3
De Soto County.....	1	Ransom County.....	1
Forrest County.....	8	Richland County.....	5
Franklin County.....	14	Rollette County.....	1
George County.....	1	Stutsman County.....	1
Greene County.....	4	Wells County.....	1
Grenada County.....	7	Williams County.....	13
Hancock County.....	4	Total.....	73
Harrison County.....	21		
Hinds County.....	20	Ohio:	
Holmes County.....	3	Adams County.....	13
Issaquena County.....	6	Allen County.....	41
Itawamba County.....	6	Ashland County.....	2
Jackson County.....	3	Ashtabula County.....	3
Jasper County.....	9	Athens County.....	13
Jefferson County.....	6	Auglaize County.....	8
Jefferson Davis County.....	9	Belmont County.....	12
Jones County.....	43	Brown County.....	11
Kemper County.....	2	Butler County.....	10
Lafayette County.....	17	Carroll County.....	7
Lamar County.....	3	Champaign County.....	6
Lauderdale County.....	24	Clark County.....	17
Lawrence County.....	4	Clermont County.....	3
Leake County.....	7		
Lee County.....	29		
Leflore County.....	14		

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for September, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Ohio—Continued.		Ohio—Continued.	
Clinton County.....	4	Ross County.....	18
Columbiana County.....	17	Sandusky County.....	6
Coshocton County.....	18	Scioto County.....	35
Crawford County.....	24	Seneca County.....	10
Cuyahoga County.....	32	Shelby County.....	2
Darke County.....	44	Stark County.....	24
Defiance County.....	4	Summit County.....	16
Delaware County.....	3	Trumbull County.....	23
Erie County.....	6	Tuscarawas County.....	7
Fairfield County.....	3	Union County.....	1
Fayette County.....	4	Van Wert County.....	2
Franklin County.....	11	Warren County.....	1
Fulton County.....	5	Washington County.....	4
Gallia County.....	2	Wayne County.....	12
Greene County.....	22	Williams County.....	6
Guernsey County.....	12	Wood County.....	7
Hamilton County.....	23		
Hancock County.....	7	Total.....	827
Hardin County.....	8	Vermont:	
Harrison County.....	4	Bennington County.....	1
Henry County.....	5	Caledonia County.....	4
Highland County.....	7	Chittenden County.....	9
Hocking County.....	6	Franklin County.....	3
Holmes County.....	1	Orange County.....	4
Huron County.....	7	Rutland County.....	7
Jackson County.....	4	Washington County.....	15
Jefferson County.....	11	Windham County.....	3
Knox County.....	1	Windsor County.....	1
Lawrence County.....	2		
Licking County.....	35	Total.....	47
Logan County.....	3	Washington:	
Lorain County—		Adams County.....	4
Elyria.....	1	Cle Elum County.....	2
Lorain.....	3	Cle Elum County.....	1
Lucas County—		Challam County.....	1
Toledo.....	32	Columbia County.....	8
Madison County.....	4	Douglas County.....	1
Mahoning County.....	10	Ferry County.....	1
Marion County.....	12	King County.....	1
Medina County.....	2	Seattle.....	11
Meigs County.....	4	Lincoln County.....	5
Mercer County.....	1	Okanogan County.....	4
Miami County.....	16	Pierce County.....	2
Monroe County.....	5	Tacoma.....	37
Montgomery County.....	15	Skagit County.....	1
Morgan County.....	1	Snodgrass County—	
Morrow County.....	1	Everett.....	4
Muskingum County.....	3	Spokane County.....	2
Noble County.....	2	Spokane.....	22
Paulding County.....	5	Wlatcom County.....	2
Perry County.....	2	Beiling'am.....	1
Pickaway County.....	17	W'itman County.....	4
Pike County.....	12	Yakima County.....	12
Preble County.....	6		
Putnam County.....	8	Total.....	126
Richland County.....	9		

State Reports for August, 1914.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
Hawaii:		New York:	
Hawaii—		Albany County.....	12
Puna District.....	2	Allegany County.....	4
Maul—		Broome County.....	1
Puunene District.....	1	Cattaraugus County.....	10
Wailuku District.....	1	Cayuga County.....	7
Oahu—		Chautauqua County.....	11
Honolulu.....	6	Chemung County.....	4
Waialua District.....	1	Chenango County.....	7
		Columbia County.....	6
Total.....	11	Cortland County.....	2
		Delaware County.....	7

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for August, 1914—Continued.

Places.	New cases reported.	Places.	New cases reported.
New York—Continued.		New York—Continued.	
Dutchess County.....	4	Ulster County.....	11
Erie County.....	61	Warren County.....	4
Essex County.....	5	Washington County.....	2
Franklin County.....	3	Wayne County.....	1
Genesee County.....	4	Westchester County.....	7
Greene County.....	4	Wyoming County.....	1
Hamilton County.....	1	New York City.....	357
Herkimer County.....	2		
Jefferson County.....	9	Total.....	* 734
Lewis County.....	2		
Livingston County.....	2	Washington:	
Madison County.....	7	Adams County.....	1
Monroe County.....	36	Chelan County.....	3
Montgomery County.....	2	Clark County.....	1
Nassau County.....	1	Columbia County.....	6
Niagara County.....	19	Franklin County.....	1
Oneida County.....	5	King County.....	1
Onondaga County.....	20	Seattle.....	16
Ontario County.....	2	Kittitas County.....	1
Orange County.....	5	Klickitat County.....	2
Oswego County.....	16	Lewis County.....	2
Otsego County.....	9	Lincoln County.....	10
Rensselaer County.....	6	Pierce County—	
Rockland County.....	2	Tacoma.....	2
St. Lawrence County.....	5	Spokane County.....	2
Saratoga County.....	7	Spokane.....	16
Schenectady County.....	14	Stevens County.....	1
Schoharie County.....	3	Thurston County.....	3
Seneca County.....	4	Walla Walla County.....	2
Steuben County.....	5	Whatecom County.....	1
Suffolk County.....	4	Whitman County.....	2
Sullivan County.....	4	Yakima County.....	8
Tioga County.....	2		
Tompkins County.....	4	Total.....	81

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1	.....	Jersey City, N. J.....	4	1
Atlantic City, N. J.....	3	.....	Johnstown, Pa.....	7	.....
Auburn, N. Y.....	1	.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	2	.....
Aurora, Ill.....	1	.....	Kokomo, Ind.....	2	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	32	5	Little Rock, Ark.....	2	.....
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	1	.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	10	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	2	.....	Lowell, Mass.....	1	.....
Boston, Mass.....	15	.....	Lynchburg, Va.....	1	1
Brockton, Mass.....	3	.....	Lynn, Mass.....	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y.....	10	1	Massillon, Ohio.....	1	1
Butte, Mont.....	2	.....	Medford, Mass.....	1	.....
Cambridge, Mass.....	5	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	.....
Camden, N. J.....	3	.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	1	2	Moline, Ill.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	33	4	Nanticoke, Pa.....	3	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	8	3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	8	1	Newark, N. J.....	6	.....
Columbus, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Bedford, Mass.....	7	1
Danville, Ill.....	2	1	New Castle, Pa.....	4	.....
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	5	1
Detroit, Mich.....	10	.....	Newport, Ky.....	2	2
Duluth, Minn.....	5	.....	Newton, Mass.....	.....	1
East Orange, N. J.....	2	.....	New York, N. Y.....	126	9
Erie, Pa.....	2	.....	Norfolk, Va.....	2	1
Evansville, Ind.....	4	.....	Norristown, Pa.....	2	.....
Everett, Wash.....	1	.....	North Adams, Mass.....	1	.....
Fall River, Mass.....	5	.....	Pawtucket, R. I.....	1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa.....	17	3
Galveston, Tex.....	2	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1	.....	Pittsfield, Mass.....	3	.....
Hartford, Conn.....	3	1	Portland, Me.....	7	2
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	.....	Portland, Oreg.....	1	2

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.**City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914—Continued.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Pottstown, Pa.	1		Springfield, Ill.	10	1
Providence, R. I.	12	3	Springfield, Mass.		1
Richmond, Va.	4		Springfield, Ohio	1	1
Reading, Pa.	7	3	South Bend, Ind.	1	
Roanoke, Va.	3		Superior, Wis.	10	
Rochester, N. Y.	4	1	Tacoma, Wash.	1	
Sacramento, Cal.	2		Toledo, Ohio	6	2
Saginaw, Mich.	2		Trenton, N. J.	2	
St. Joseph, Mo.	2		Waltham, Mass.	3	
St. Louis, Mo.	28	6	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	2
San Francisco, Cal.	2		Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1	
San Juan, P. R.	2	1	Worcester, Mass.	1	1
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		1	Yonkers, N. Y.	1	
Schenectady, N. Y.		4	York, Pa.	3	
Seattle, Wash.	1	2			

TYPHUS FEVER.**New York—New York City.**

During the week ended October 10, 1914, a case of typhus fever was notified in New York City.

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for September, 1914.**

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Arkansas.	51	19	71	Mississippi.	111	277	17
California.	198	710	132	North Dakota.	18		29
Indiana.	240	43	148	Ohio.	819	119	443
Iowa.	34		38	Vermont.	13	3	10
Louisiana.	19	1	6	Washington.	38	22	29
Michigan.	357	44	174				

State Reports for August, 1914.

States.	Cases reported.			States.	Cases reported.		
	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.
Hawaii.	10	3	3	Washington.	32	28	23
New York.	1,194	1,146	624				

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

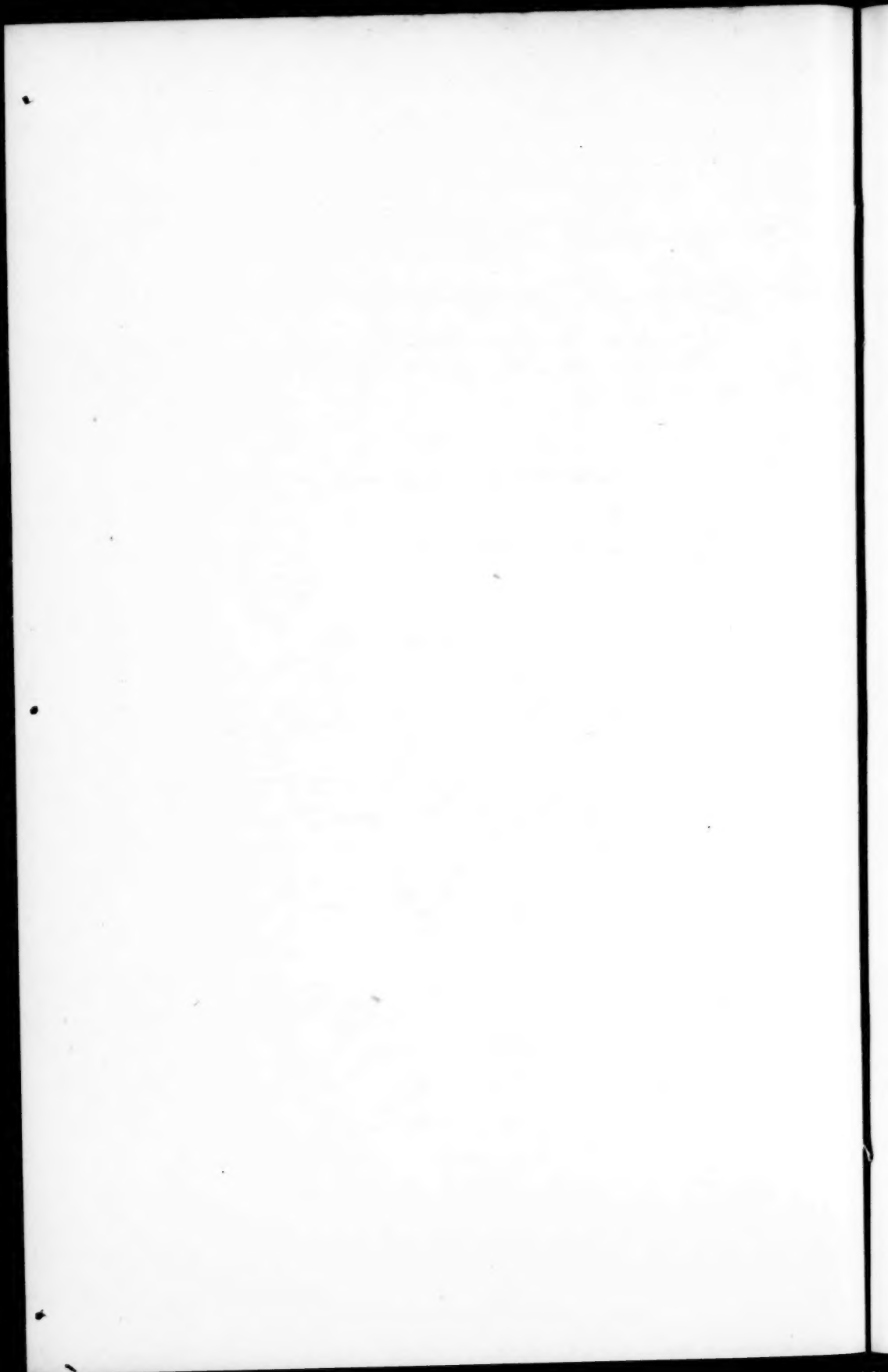
City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Estimated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	579,500	158	25	2	1		8		31	16
Boston, Mass.	733,802	223	65	6	14		39	2	44	18
Chicago, Ill.	2,393,325	574	140	14	9		26	1	178	55
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	142	58	2	2		9		30	16
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	130	52	1			22	1	19	7
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,234	282	25	66	1	94		459	145
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	461	56	3	32	1	13		111	49
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	156	51	4	16	1	69	3	30	6
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	190	71	4	3		26		34	15
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	127	24	2	1		15	1	30	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	116	35		1		12		23	20
Los Angeles, Cal.	438,914	73	13	1	3		15		45	17
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	89	19	1	4	1	15	1	9	6
Newark, N. J.	389,106	87	32		3		9		47	10
New Orleans, La.	361,221	168	63	6					21	21
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	121	23	4	197	1	3		27	10
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	47	20				7		1	6
Jersey City, N. J.	293,921	86	17	1	1		9	2	28	8
Kansas City, Mo.	281,911	90	20	1			4		2	6
Portland, Oreg.	260,601	37	2		1					
Providence, R. I.	245,090	84	14	2			16		4	7
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	56	3						12	6
Seattle, Wash.	313,029	46	2		1		3		9	2
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	21	3	1	1	1	5		8	3
Camden, N. J.	102,465		13			9			3	
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	39	13			4	5		1	3
Fall River, Mass.	125,443	30	3	1	1		4		7	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	31	5	1			4		2	1
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	29	7				1		2	2
Lowell, Mass.	111,004	44	3		1					
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	53	8	1			8		5	6
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230		3		2		8		8	1
Reading, Pa.	103,361	31	1	1	1		7		2	2
Richmond, Va.	134,917	39	19	1			4		5	
Springfield, Mass.	100,375	30	1						7	3
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	39	6		3		1			1
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	45	3						14	5
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	47	6	1			6		8	4
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	10	2				1			
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	11					1		4	
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271		6				4		1	
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191		5		1		2		2	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	21	8	2					1	1
Charleston, S. C.	60,121	32	3							3
Duluth, Minn.	89,331		5				1		4	
Erie, Pa.	72,401	18	11						1	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	12	11		2		1			2
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	25	4			1			5	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	26	12	1					1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		5						1	1
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	11	1				4			
Lynn, Mass.	98,207	25	8	4					5	4
Manchester, N. H.	75,635	24	2				3		2	2
Mobile, Ala.	55,513	20	1						1	3
Norfolk, Va.	80,540		5	1	1		1		3	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	56,901	13	1				1			
Portland, Me.	62,161	17	5	1			1			3
Saginaw, Mich.	53,988	14	2				6			2
St. Joseph, Mo.	82,712	15	3		1	1				2
Schenectady, N. Y.	90,503	20	1		3		3		1	1
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	19	2		1					
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	21	2		1		6		6	6
Springfield, Ohio.	50,058	14	2		1		1			3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	21	7						7	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	93,383	15	1				2		17	1

DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

City Reports for Week Ended Oct. 10, 1914—Continued.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	26,330	5	1							1	
Auburn, N. Y.	36,509	12	1						2		
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	12	5							2	
Brookline, Mass.	31,138	3	5							1	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	17								8	3
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	13	3		2				1	1	
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	13	3							1	1
Danville, Ill.	30,847	18	2								
East Orange, N. J.	33,852	33	3				3				
Everett, Mass.	37,381	7	2		1				3		
Everett, Wash.	37,048	5			2						
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	12	2								
Galveston, Tex.	40,789	15	4						3		
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	5	1		1						1
La Crosse, Wis.	31,347	6	1				4		1		
Lancaster, Pa.	49,085	10	10								
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	14	3				1		2		
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	15	1								
Medford, Mass.	25,240	6	2								2
Moline, Ill.	26,402	11							1		
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		5				1			1	
Newport, Ky.	31,517	5	3						7		
Newport, R. I.	20,154	12					2		1	1	
Newton, Mass.	42,455	6	3	1							
Norristown, Pa.	30,265	2	1						1		
Orange, N. J.	31,968	5	2	1	1						
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	10			1				3		
Pittsfield, Mass.	38,531	12	1						3	1	
Portsmouth, Va.	37,569	5	1						2		2
Racine, Wis.	44,528	12	1				1				
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	4	31				2		1		
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	19	2			2			2		
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	5									2
Superior, Wis.	41,244	16									
Taunton, Mass.	35,721	17	6						3	1	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	5	3								
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647	4	4		1		1		1	1	
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	13	8				5				
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	11	3				2			1	
York, Pa.	49,430		6						2		1
Zanesville, Ohio	29,949						1				
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	8	2				7		5		
Braddock, Pa.	20,955						1				
Cairo, Ill.	15,392	8	1								
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	6					5				
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4	1								
Coffeyville, Kans.	15,982		1								
Concord, N. H.	22,291	14								1	
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	9	3	1			4		2	2	
Florence, S. C.	1	1									
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	1	1								
Kearny, N. J.	21,96	6	1				1				
Key West, Fla.	21,153	4	2								
Komoko, Ind.	19,694	6	1								
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	4	1							1	2
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	2			1		3				
Melroe, Mass.	16,887	5	3				1				
Montclair, N. J.	24,782	4	4	1						1	
Morristown, N. J.	13,633	4									
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	2									
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	10	3		8						
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	5					1			1	
New London, Conn.	20,557	7									
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	5							4		
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	7					1		2	1	
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	2									
Palo Alto, Cal.	1	1									
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	8									
Pottstown, Pa.	16,408	6		1	1				1		
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	7	3								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	6	1						1		
Steelton, Pa.	15,125	6							2		
Wilkesburg, Pa.	21,701	4					2				



FOREIGN REPORTS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Cholera.

Cholera was reported present October 24, 1914, in the Provinces of Carinthia, Carniola, and Moravia.

CHINA.

Plague-Infected Rats—Amebic Dysentery—Shanghai.

During the week ended September 26, 1914, 249 rats were examined at Shanghai for plague infection. Two plague-infected rats were found.

During the same period amebic dysentery was reported prevalent at Shanghai.

CUBA.

Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases have been notified in Habana for the period from October 1 to 10, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	8	.....	9	Paratyphoid fever .	1	.....	1
Leprosy.....	4	.....	268	Scarlet fever.....	3	.....	45
Malaria.....	11	.....	2	Typhoid fever.....	8	.....	9
Measles.....	.....	.....	13	Varicella.....	1	.....	.....

¹ Imported from abroad.

GREECE.

Cholera—Piræus.

A case of cholera was reported at Piræus, Greece, October 15, 1914.

JAPAN.

Typhus Fever—Tokyo.

During the week ended September 26, 1914, a case of typhus fever was notified at Tokyo, making a total from the beginning of the outbreak early in March, 1914, of 4,119 cases. The mortality from the disease has not been reported.

(2923)

Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases were notified in the Empire of Japan, exclusive of the island of Taiwan, as follows:

Diseases.	August, 1914.		Total from January, 1914.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	730	145	11,163	2,847
Dysentery.....	5,947	1,292	13,465	2,671
Paratyphoid fever.....	947	101	4,002	439
Plague.....	3	2	81	66
Scarlet fever.....	46	6	940	59
Smallpox.....	8	7	422	96
Typhoid fever.....	4,176	735	19,873	3,498
Typhus fever.....	108	80	7,372	1,294

JAVA.

Status of Plague.

Plague was notified in East Java during the month of July, 1914, as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.	District.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	336	319	Surabaya.....	66	57
Madioen.....	161	129			
Paseroean.....	730	629	Total.....	1,293	1,134

SIAM.

Quarantine Against Hongkong Removed.

The quarantine measures previously in force at ports in Siam against arrivals from Hongkong, on account of plague, were discontinued August 14, 1914.

TURKEY.

Haifa—Plague.

A fatal case of plague was notified at Haifa September 30, 1914.

ZANZIBAR.

Plague—Plague-Infected Rats—Zanzibar.¹

During the week ended August 7, 1914, a fatal case of plague was notified at Zanzibar.

During the three weeks ended August 14, 1914, 2,857 rats were examined at Zanzibar for plague infection. Four plague-infected rats were found.

¹ Received out of date.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Oct. 30, 1914.**

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary.....				Oct. 24: Present in Carinthia, Carniola, and Moravia Provinces.
China: Amoy.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	1	1	
Greece: Piræus.....				Oct. 15: Case, 1, from Gallipoli.
India: Bombay.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 12...	19	14	
Madras.....	do.....	248	150	Epidemic from Aug. 15.
Rangoon.....				Aug. 2-Sept. 5, present.
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 7....	6	4	
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Sept. 13-19.....	39	20	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Aug. 23-29.....	6	4	

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil: Bahia.....	Sept. 20-26.....	10	5	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 12...	9	8	
India: Bombay.....	do.....	22	20	
Rangoon.....	July 1-31.....	197	189	Sept. 5: Still present.
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 25-Sept. 7....	23	13	
Italy: Catania.....	Sept. 1-6.....	17	3	
Japan.....				Total Aug. 1-31: Cases, 3; deaths, 2.
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Aug. 23-29.....	1	1	Last previous case Aug. 8.
Do.....	Sept. 13-19.....	1	1	
Zanzibar: Zanzibar.....	Aug. 1-7.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia: New South Wales— Sydney.....				Sept. 4-17: Cases, 31 in the metropolitan area, and 2 cases in the country districts.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	Sept. 20-26.....		2	
Ceylon: Colombo.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	32	9	
China: Newchwang.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 5....			Present.
Shanghai.....	Sept. 7-20.....	2	3	Deaths among natives.
Egypt: Alexandria.....	Sept. 3-9.....	6		
Cairo.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 16...	8	2	
France: Paris.....	Sept. 6-12.....	1		
Greece: Patras.....	Sept. 29.....		2	
India: Bombay.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	4	5	
Calcutta.....	Aug. 16-22.....		2	
Madras.....	Aug. 23-Sept. 12...	8	3	
Rangoon.....	July 1-31.....	1	1	
Japan.....	Aug. 1-31.....	8	7	Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 31: Cases, 422; deaths, 97, including 1 death not previously reported.
Mexico: Chihuahua.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 11...		8	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Austria-Hungary:				
Hungary.....				Sept. 26, present in 5 localities. Oct. 1-3: Cases, 378.
Budapest.....	Sept. 26.....	1		
Lower Austria.....				
Vienna.....	Sept. 13.....	1		Oct. 8, still present.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	
Uda Pusselawa, district.....	June 7-13.....			Present in Kumbalagamuwa and the neighboring tea estates.
China:				
Amoy—				
Kulangsu.....	Aug. 1.....	1		
Hankow.....	July 12-18.....	1		From up-country districts.
Chaochow fu.....	July 4.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Celebes.....	July 19-Aug. 1.....	85	85	
Macassar.....	July 12-Aug. 22.....	75	66	
Java—				
Batavia.....	June 28-July 18.....	2	2	Sept. 22, epidemic.
Moluccas—				
Menado.....	June 21-27.....	42	14	
Sumatra—				
Palembang.....	Aug. 2-22.....	42	20	
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 29.....	81	65	
Bombay.....	May 17-Aug. 22.....	249	156	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 22.....		263	
Coenada.....	July 18-Aug. 14.....		18	
Kashmir, Province.....				Endemic. Aug. 18, increasing.
Madras.....	May 31-Aug. 29.....	301	220	
Moulmain.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	May 14-Aug. 27.....	30	30	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	25	24	
Indo-China:				
Battambang.....	June 11-20.....	4		
Cholon.....	July 1-10.....	4		
Saigon.....	June 2-Aug. 21.....	39	16	
Japan:				
Nagasaki.....	Oct. 2.....			Present in vicinity.
Persia:				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 4-Sept. 5.....	149	101	July 2-31: Cases, 45; deaths, 37. Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 369; deaths, 239.
Provinces.....				Total Aug. 7: Case, 1; death, 1.
Bataan.....				
Orani.....	Aug. 7.....	1	1	
Rizal.....				Total July 4-Aug. 27: Cases, 77; deaths, 44.
Malaban.....	July 4-Aug. 27.....	18	7	
Pateros.....	July 7-Aug. 2.....	3		
S. P. Macati.....	July 12-20.....	6	2	
Pasay.....	July 16-Aug. 19.....	6	2	
Pasig.....	July 17-19.....	4	3	
Laspinas.....	July 21.....	1		
Paranaque.....	do.....	1	1	
Navotas.....	July 26-Aug. 27.....	19	19	
Caloocan.....	Aug. 1-25.....	6	2	
Jalajala.....	Aug. 17-23.....	13	8	
Bulacan.....				Total July 21-Aug. 27: Cases, 241; deaths, 166.
Paombong.....	July 21-Aug. 17.....	21	17	
Cahumpit.....	July 21-Aug. 23.....	18	14	
Balluag.....	July 21.....		1	
Hagonoy.....	July 23-Aug. 27.....	129	77	
Meycauayan.....	July 25.....	5	3	
Polo.....	Aug. 2-25.....	9	9	
Obando.....	Aug. 3-27.....	12	9	
Malolos.....	Aug. 10-27.....	44	34	
Bulacan.....	Aug. 16-22.....	2	2	
Bocaue.....	Aug. 23.....	1		
Cavite.....				Total Aug. 1-7: Cases, 5; deaths, 6.
Cavite.....	July 9-Aug. 7.....	4	5	
Imus.....	Aug. 1.....	1	1	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.****CHOLERA—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Philippine Islands—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Iloilo.....	July 20.....	2		Total July 20: Case, 1.
Pampanga.....				Total Aug. 6-27: Cases, 37;
				deaths, 19.
Minalin.....	Aug. 6-7.....	2	2	
Masantol.....	Aug. 7-25.....	27	15	
Macabebe.....	Aug. 8-27.....	7	1	
Apalit.....	Aug. 10.....	1	1	
Pangasinan.....				Total Aug. 23: Cases, 4; deaths, 3.
Binalonan.....	Aug. 23.....	4	3	
Tayabas.....				Total Aug. 3: Cases, 2.
Lucban.....	Aug. 3.....			
Russia:				
Podolia.....				July 19-Aug. 2: Cases, 254;
				deaths, 85.
Bratzlaw.....	July 26-Aug. 2...	1		
Jampol.....	July 19-Aug. 2...	25	8	
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Litine.....	July 26-Aug. 8...	8	3	
Vinnitza.....	July 19-Aug. 2...	220	74	
Warsaw.....				Aug. 30, present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-July 11...		277	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-Aug. 22...	141	115	
Turkey in Asia:				
Egredi, Konieh.....	July 19.....		1	
Eski-Cheri.....	July 23-24.....	2	1	
Tagadima.....	July 29.....	2		
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	
Constantinople.....	July 15.....	1		
Surgun, Tschadalza.....	July 22.....	1		Village.
Viza.....	do.....	1		

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-Sept. 19...	20	17	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guyaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	
Mexico:				
Merida.....	Sept. 11.....	1		
Progreso.....	Oct. 8.....	1		
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
La Guayra.....	Aug. 16-31.....	1	1	
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.

PLAGUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 17-Sept. 19...	17	14	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15...		5	
Rio de Janeiro.....				Oct. 3, 1 fatal case.
British East Africa:				
Mombasa.....	June 1-July 31...		2	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Aug. 29...	132	122	
China:				
				Jan. 1-Apr. 30, present in Hayschan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tunkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hui, 20 miles distant from Pakhoi, June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 26, improving in the Chaochow and Fung districts.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Amoy.....	June 20-July 18.....	.....	.....	Present: July 13, present in inland villages. Aug. 19, diminishing.
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1	.....
Canton.....	Jan. 1-June 11.....	1,156	.....
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6.....	.....	.....	Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....	.....	.....	Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-Aug. 29.....	921	759	Total, Jan. 4-July 25: Cases, 2,127; deaths, 1,679.
Pakhoi.....	June 18.....	2	.....	From a vessel from Hongkong. Apr. 3-June 18: Cases, 109. In Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Cuba				
El Aceite (near El Caney).....	July 27-Aug. 2.....	4	.....	Total, Mar. 5-Sept. 17: Cases, 43; deaths, 10.
Santiago.....	.....	.....	.....	Including 2 cases previously reported from vicinity of El Caney, all removed to and previously reported as from Santiago.
Dutch East Indies:				
Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	June 30-Sept. 23: Cases, 12 (case Sept. 17 from El Caney); deaths, 4. One of these deaths was a case from El Aceite.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	1,054	1,014	Total, Apr. 1-July 31: Cases, 4,680; deaths, 4,519.
Madison.....	do.....	413	349	
Paseroacan.....	do.....	3,538	2,950	
Surabaya.....	do.....	255	229	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-Aug. 31.....	15	5	
Egypt				
Alexandria.....	June 2-Sept. 22.....	34	20	Total Jan. 1-Aug. 16: Cases, 184; deaths, 95.
Damietta.....	July 17.....	1	.....
Port Said.....	June 9-Sept. 9.....	23	9	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20.....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-Aug. 13.....	8	2	
Garbieh.....	July 24.....	1	.....
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24.....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1	.....
Minieh.....	May 23-July 12.....	10	5	
German East Africa:				
Dar-es-Salaam.....	May 2-June 10.....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18.....	7	5	
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	3	
Greece:				
Piræus.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 9.....	16	2	Sept. 30, ended.
Syra, island.....	Sept. 3-4.....	1	1	
Hawaii:				
Paaupau.....	Aug. 17.....	1	1	
India				
Bassein.....	Apr. 25-Aug. 8.....	34	34	Total Apr. 27-Aug. 1: Cases, 47,605; deaths, 41,811.
Bombay.....	May 17-Aug. 29.....	582	486	
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 22.....	.....	160	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 18.....	28	27	
Maulmine.....	Apr. 26-July 25.....	98	96	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	754	646	
Indo-China				
Cholon.....	Jan. 1-July 20.....	81	.....	Total, Jan. 1-June 10: Cases, 1,414; deaths, 1,146. June 11-July 20: Cases, 132.
Phanitet.....	Jan. 1-July 10.....	389	.....
Phanrang.....	do.....	852	.....
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	24	.....
Saigon.....	May 19-Aug. 24.....	152	59	
Socitrang.....	May 1-July 10.....	22	.....
Italy:				
Catania.....	Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Reported present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 78; deaths, 64.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3.....	3		Near Yokohama.
O-No district.....	June 9-15.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa)—				
Kagi.....	May 3-Aug. 8.....	303	273	
Taihoku.....	Aug. 16-22.....		2	
Tokyo.....	June 22-Aug. 8.....	14	4	Total Apr. 18-July 25: Cases, 45.
Yokohama.....	July 5-Aug. 15.....	4	4	And vicinity. Total, May 23-Aug. 15: Cases, 23; deaths, 19.
Mauritius.....	Apr. 17-23.....	2		
Peru:				No reports of deaths received.
Ancachs.....				Total, Feb. 9-Mar. 22: Cases, 4, including 2 cases, p. 1319, pt. 1.
Casma.....				Present.
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			Do.
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			Do.
Samanca.....	do.....			Do.
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.....	15		
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad—				
Duacamarea (Otzuco).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....			Present.
Moche.....	July 9-Aug. 2.....	2		
Pichipampa (Otzuco).....	Mar. 24-30.....	4		
Salavarry.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	8		From Pacasmayo.
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.....	21		
Lima—				
Callao.....	Oct. 8.....			Present.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	16		
Lima.....	Mar. 23-Aug. 2.....	20		
Surco (Matucana).....	do.....	11		
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	do.....	4		
La Huaca.....	June 8-July 5.....	1		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	12		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-Aug. 8.....	6	6	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang from Amoy; May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17, a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital.
Cebu.....				May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	Oct. 8-9.....	8		Pneumonic form.
Russia:				
Astrakhan Government.....				Total, May 25-July 15: Cases, 49; deaths, 46.
Kirghis steppe—				
Betas-Tschagal.....	May 25-July 15.....	2		
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14.....	10	10	7 of these cases pneumonic.
Manysch-Tschagal.....	do.....	5		
Kalmuck steppe—				
Archanskoge-Tebe.....	do.....	4		
Gubia.....	do.....	4		
Schitkur.....	do.....	1		
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Slam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-Aug. 8.....		15	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Tripoli.....				July 15, present in Azizia, Tarhuna, and Zanzur, vicinity of Tunis.
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	July 19-Aug. 1.....	2		
Basra.....	June 24-July 19.....	16	8	
Beirut.....	June 16-Aug. 23.....	5		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Chios.....	Aug. 2.....			Epidemic.
Haifa.....	Aug. 29.....	1	1	
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	
Kut.....	July 6.....		1	From a steamboat from Bagdad to Basra.
Mitylene.....	Aug. 2.....			Present.
Samos.....	Aug. 2.....			Epidemic.
Smyrna.....	July 2-Sept. 9.....	8	4	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	Sept. 15.....	3		
Union of South Africa:				
Cape Town.....	Sept. 24.....			"Few cases plague, outlying districts reported localized."
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	July 1-Aug. 21.....	8	5	

*** SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 31-May 31.....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-Aug. 16.....		2	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	June 1-30.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-Sept. 3: Cases, 226 in the metropolitan area and 80 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12.....	8	1	From s. s. Kilchattan, from Bombay, including previous report.
Austria-Hungary:				
Galicia.....	May 17-July 25.....	12		
Lower Austria.....	May 31-June 20.....	2		
Styria.....	July 5-11.....	2		
Upper Austria.....	May 17-July 11.....	4		
Belgium:				
Liege.....	June 1-6.....		3	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 1-Aug. 8.....	14		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-Aug. 15.....		41	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-Sept. 2.....	2,515	456	
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Aug. 18-Sept. 5.....	4		
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-Oct. 10.....	12		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.....	6		
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	July 11-Oct. 10.....	5		
Canary Islands:				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-Sept. 19.....		20	
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 19-Aug. 29.....	8	2	
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India.
China:				
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		Present.
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Darien.....	June 7-July 4.....	2		
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 18.....	15	12	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Nanking.....	May 23.....	.....	.....	Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....	.....	.....	Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....	.....	.....	Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-Aug. 9....	10	16	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1	.....	.....
Tsingtau.....	May 19-July 5....	21	3	.....
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo.....	May 17-Aug. 22...	601	131	In the western part. Aug. 22, present in Pontianak.
Java.....	.....	.....	.....	In the western part. May 3-Aug. 8: Cases, 1,697; deaths, 379, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-Aug. 8....	129	40	.....
Tegal.....	Aug. 2-8.....	19	6	.....
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Sept. 2....	22	13	.....
Cairo.....	May 21-Aug. 26...	193	74	.....
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6....	4	.....	.....
France:				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11....	.....	4	.....
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....	.....	2	.....
Paris.....	May 24-Sept. 5....	31	2	.....
Germany:				
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5	.....	May 31-Aug. 22: Cases, 10.
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....	.....	1	.....
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	.....
Great Britain:				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18....	4	.....	.....
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4....	1	.....	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....	.....	1	.....
Patras.....	Sept. 2-8.....	3	1	.....
India:				
Bombay.....	May 19-Aug. 22....	81	49	.....
Calcutta.....	May 10-Aug. 15....	.....	230	.....
Karachi.....	May 24-July 25....	13	4	.....
Madras.....	May 17-Aug. 22....	24	1	.....
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-July 31....	10	1	.....
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2	.....	.....
Italy:				
Turin.....	July 20-26.....	2	.....	.....
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1	.....	Total Jan. 1-July 31: Cases, 414; deaths, 89; exclusive of Taiwan.
Nagasaki.....	May 18-Aug. 30....	58	18	.....
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-Aug. 8.....	15	6	.....
Yokohama.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....	.....
Honduras:				
Puerto Cortez.....	Sept. 1-30.....	.....	6	.....
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Sept. 27....	.....	55	.....
Jurez.....	Aug. 1.....	2	.....	.....
Mazatlan.....	June 17-Sept. 1....	.....	4	.....
Mexico.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 21....	99	16	.....
Monterey.....	June 30-Sept. 20....	.....	9	.....
Tampico.....	May 11-July 31....	.....	70	.....
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-Sept. 5....	16	6	.....
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-Aug. 31....	14	.....	.....
Peru:				
Callao.....	.....	.....	.....	June 22 and Aug. 8. present.
Lima.....	June 22.....	.....	.....	Decreased.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-Sept. 26....	13	.....	.....
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30....	7	.....	.....
Moscow.....	May 10-Sept. 5....	45	8	.....
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6	.....	.....
Riga.....	May 31-July 25....	14	.....	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-July 11....	84	28	.....
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13....	8	1	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-May 2.....	146	61	.....
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19....	12	2	.....
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	June 13-Aug. 8.....	.....	6	.....

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 27 to Oct. 23, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 31.....		28	
Cádiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-Aug. 31.....		6	
Valencia.....	June 7-Sept. 19.....	50	13	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	May 31-Sept. 19.....	24		
Geneva.....	July 6-11.....	1		
Grisons.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Zurich.....	July 19-Aug. 8.....	2		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-Sept. 12.....	71	30	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-Aug. 20.....	605	460	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-July 25.....	33	2	
Mersina.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13.....		5	
Trebizond.....	May 19-Sept. 5.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-Sept. 8.....		6	
Saloniki.....	May 31-Sept. 5.....		53	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene. Sept. 19; cases, 2.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

LOUISIANA.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Notification of Cases—Prevention of. (Act 174, July 17, 1914.)

SECTION 1. *Ophthalmia neonatorum defined.*—That any condition of the eye, or eyes, of any infant shall, independent of the nature of the infection, be known as ophthalmia neonatorum, in which there is any inflammation, swelling, or redness in either one or both eyes of any such infant, either apart from or together with, any unnatural discharge from the eye, or eyes, of any such infant at any time within two weeks after the birth of such infant.

SEC. 2. *Duties of physicians, midwives, obstetricians, etc.*—That it shall be the duty of any physician, surgeon, obstetrician, midwife, nurse, maternity home or hospital of any nature, parent, relative, and any person, or persons, attendant upon, or assisting in any way whatsoever any woman at childbirth, or attendant upon or assisting in any way whatsoever any infant, or the mother of any infant, at any time within two weeks after childbirth, knowing the condition defined and described in section 1 of this act to exist, and within six hours thereafter, to report such fact, as the State board of health shall direct, to the local health officer of the parish, city, town, village, or whatever other political division there may be, within which the mother of any such infant may reside.

SEC. 3. *Duties of health officers.*—That it shall be the duty of the local health officer:

1. To investigate each case as filed with him in pursuance with this law, and any other such case as may come to his attention.
2. To report all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and the result of all such investigation as he shall make, as the State board of health shall direct.
3. To conform to such other rules and regulations as the State board of health shall promulgate for his further guidance.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Louisiana State board of health.*—That it shall be the duty of the Louisiana State board of health:

1. To enforce the provisions of this act.
2. To promulgate such rules and regulations as shall, under this act, be necessary for the purpose of this act, and such as the State board of health may deem necessary for the further and proper guidance of local health officers, etc.
3. To provide for the gratuitous distribution of a scientific prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum, together with proper directions for the use and administration thereof, to all physicians, midwives, and the like as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.
4. To print and publish such further advice and information concerning the danger of ophthalmia neonatorum and the necessity for prompt and effective treatment thereof as may be deemed fit.

5. To furnish copies of this law to all physicians, midwives, and the like as may be engaged in the practice of obstetrics or assisting at childbirth.

6. To keep a proper record of any and all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum as shall be filed in their office in pursuance with this law, and as may come to their attention in any way, and to constitute such records a part of the annual report to the governor and the legislature.

7. To report any and all violations of this act as may come to their attention to the prosecuting attorney for the district wherein said misdemeanor may have been committed, and to assist said official in any way possible, such as by securing necessary evidence, etc.

SEC. 5. *Duties of maternity homes, hospitals, infirmaries, physicians, etc.*—That it shall be the duty of all maternity homes and any and all hospitals, etc., to maintain such records of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum as the State board of health shall direct. It shall be the duty of any and all physicians, midwives, and the like, in addition to reporting as hereinbefore enacted, to advise, prescribe, and employ in the treatment of all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum such prophylactics as the State board of health shall direct.

SEC. 6. *Penalty.*—That the failure of any and all physicians, midwives, etc., as hereinabove set forth, to report as herein prescribed, or the failure of any hospital to report as herein enacted, or the failure of any licensed physician to apply a proper scientific prophylactic, or the neglect or failure of any midwife or the like to apply a proper prophylactic directed and prescribed by the orders of the State board of health or the Sanitary Code in all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, as herein prescribed and under such circumstances as are herein set forth, or any or all of such violations, as the case may be, shall constitute a misdemeanor under this act. Any person accused of a misdemeanor under this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for the first offense not to exceed \$50, for a second offense not to exceed \$100, and for a third offense and thereafter not to exceed \$200 for each violation; and if the accused be a physician, midwife, or the like, such person shall, in the discretion of the court, suffer a revocation of license, or both fine and revocation, as the court may see fit; and if the accused be a maternity home or the like, duly incorporated under the laws of the State, the court may, in its discretion, order a revocation of its charter; and any collusion between any official and any person, or between any others herein named, to misstate or conceal any facts which under this act are essential to report correctly, shall likewise constitute a misdemeanor, and the accused shall, upon conviction, suffer a penalty such as hereinbefore enumerated and enacted. The act of the agent in the scope of his employment shall be deemed the act of the principal. Any and all cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, or the resultant blindness therefrom, on which the accused may have been in attendance, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be taken as prima facie evidence of knowledge on the part of the accused. It shall be the duty of the State's attorney for the proper district to prosecute for all misdemeanors as herein prescribed.

SEC. 7. *Appropriation and dedication of fines for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.*—That the sum of \$500 annually, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, set aside from and payable out of the general fund, upon the warrant of the president and secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Health, for the use of the State board of health in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act. Any and all necessary and legitimate expenses that may be incurred in prosecuting a case under this act shall, upon a proper showing, be met by the State board of health out of this appropriation. In addition thereto, all fines and penalties recovered hereunder shall be paid into the State treasury and shall constitute a special fund for the uses and purposes of the State board of health as herein enacted.

Eating Places—Care of Spoons, Forks, and Utensils—Handling and Serving of Food-stuffs. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

The sanitary code was amended by inserting after section No. 586 the following as No. 586 (b):

"No fork, spoon, knife, or other utensil by or through which food is conveyed into the mouth shall be displayed or available for promiscuous use in any bar, cabaret, lunch counter, eating stand, or other place where food is dispensed, served, or sold. The practice of lunch counters or other places where food is displayed for consumption of patrons of keeping forks, spoons, and knives in glasses or other receptacles for the common use of patrons is strictly forbidden."

The sanitary code was amended by inserting after the new section No. 586 (b) the following as No. 586 (c):

"No butter or other food sold, or offered for sale, or served in any lunch room, lunch counter, restaurant, or other place where food is served for human consumption, shall be so served or handled as to come in contact with the hand or person of the waiter or other person serving such butter or food."

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Storage, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 24, 1914.)

SEC. 590. (a) No ice cream shall be manufactured or stored in any portion of a building which is used for the stabling of horses or other animals or used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes unless the manufacturing and storage room for ice cream is completely separated from other parts of the building.

(b) All rooms in which ice cream is manufactured or stored shall be provided with tight walls and floors and kept constantly clean. The walls and floors of said rooms shall be of such construction as to permit rapid and thorough cleansing. All openings shall be screened to prevent the entrance of flies and other insects. The room or rooms aforesaid shall be equipped with appliances for washing or sterilizing all utensils employed in the mixing, freezing, storage, sale, or distribution of ice cream, and all such utensils after use shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water or sterilized by steam. Vessels used in the manufacture and sale of ice cream shall not be employed as containers for other substances than ice cream.

(c) All establishments in which ice cream is manufactured shall be equipped with facilities for the proper cleansing of the hands of operatives, and all persons immediately before engaging in the mixing of the ingredients entering into the composition of ice cream or its subsequent freezing and handling shall thoroughly wash his or her hands and keep them cleanly during such manufacture and handling. All persons shall be dressed in clean outer garments while engaged in the manufacture and handling of ice cream.

(d) No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in the rooms mentioned in the preceding section or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said rooms.

(e) All vehicles used in the conveyance of ice cream for sale or distribution shall be kept in a cleanly condition and free from offensive odors.

(f) Ice cream kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered box or refrigerator. Such box or refrigerator shall be properly drained and cared for and shall be kept tightly closed, except during such intervals as are necessary for the introduction or removal of ice cream or ice, and they shall be kept only in such locations and under such conditions as shall be approved by the board of health.

(g) All cream, milk, or skimmed milk employed in the manufacture of ice cream shall before use be kept at a temperature not higher than 50° F.

(h) No old or melted ice cream or ice cream returned to a manufacturer from whatever cause shall be again used in the preparation of ice cream.

Foodstuffs—Misbranding—Enforcement of Act by State Board of Health. (Act 213, July 20, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That any person who by himself or his servant or agent, or as the servant of agent of another, shall manufacture, sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any article of food which is misbranded within the meaning of section 2 of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for the first offense; not less than \$25 nor more than \$400 for the second offense; not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or both, for each subsequent offense.

SEC. 2. That the term "misbranded" as used herein shall apply to articles of food in package form which do not bear plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; provided that reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances, and also exemptions as to small packages, shall be established by the State board of health by rules and regulations uniform with rules and regulations established by the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 3. That the term "an article of food" as used herein shall include all articles used as food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound. "In package form" shall mean any container, whether glass, tin, wood, or paper, in which the article of food is packed and, with its contents, sold, offered for sale, or in possession for sale. The terms "weight or measure" shall mean the net weight, or net measure, in terms in accordance with trade customs.

SEC. 4. That the State board of health shall be charged with the enforcement of this act as in the enforcement of any provisions of the sanitary code; not, however, to the exclusion of other authorities charged with the enforcement of the laws.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after January 1, 1915; provided, however, that goods and merchandise on hand January 1, 1915, shall be branded "on hand January 1, 1915," and the sale thereof shall not be construed as a violation of the provisions of this act.

Pure Food and Drugs Act. (Act 282, July 23, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within this State any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed \$500, or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$1,000 or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the introduction into this State from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to this State, or who shall receive in this State from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in this State any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or exports or offers to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding \$200 for the first offense, and upon con-

viction for each subsequent offense not exceeding \$300 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped, but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the State board of health shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in this State or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made by the State board of health or under the direction of the State board of health for determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the secretary of the board shall cause the notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the secretary of the board shall at once certify the facts to the proper district attorney of the board, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such authorized [sic] by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney or attorney of the board to whom the secretary of the State board of health shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated, in case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contains any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health; provided that when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs—

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent.

In case of food—

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: *Provided, however, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act.*

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: *Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:*

First. In case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.*

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in this State from which he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it, said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That the term "Territory," as used in this act, shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person," as used in this act, shall be construed to import both the plural and the singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies, and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 11. That this act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those States which enact it.

Waters—Discharge of Waste into. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

Section 365 of chapter 15 of the sanitary code was amended so as to read as follows:

"No person, persons, company, or corporation shall cause, permit, or allow any sewage, drainage, factory refuse, or any foul or offensive liquid or other material to flow, leak, escape, or be emptied or discharged into the waters of any river, stream, canal, harbor, bay, or estuary, or into the sea within the city limits, excepting below low-water mark, and in such manner and under such conditions that no nuisance can or shall be caused thereby or as a result thereof.

"The discharge of skimmings, filter-press mud, filtrates, acid, or alkali wash-waters, spoiled sirups, or of other polluting materials, from plants making or refining sugar, into lakes, rivers, bayous, or other streams is prohibited.

"The above waste shall be discharged onto fields so that the liquid portion thereof will filter through the soil before reaching the drainage ditches.

"All sugar houses must be equipped with the necessary equipment, such as collecting vats, pumps, and piping, to carry out this regulation.

"This regulation shall not apply where the wastes are discharged into the Mississippi River or into ditches leading to swamps or bayous where, in the opinion of the State board of health, no nuisance or menace to health will result from such discharge."

Births and Deaths—Registration—Fees of Registrars—Certified Copies of Records.
(Act 60, July 9, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the registrars or health officers or others charged by existing law with the collecting or reporting of vital statistics shall be entitled to have and to receive, in the manner hereinafter provided, the following fees:

For each birth reported to the Louisiana State Board of Health, 25 cents.

For each monthly report to the Louisiana State Board of Health showing no births and no deaths, 25 cents.

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be operative in, the parish of Orleans, in which the fees for recordation of vital statistics are otherwise fixed by law: *And provided further*, That the parish of Orleans and the city of New Orleans shall continue to fully report vital statistics to the State board of health.

SEC. 2. That the fees herein above specified shall be paid by the parish, police jury, or local municipal treasurer upon the warrant drawn by the president and secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Health in favor of such registrar or health officer or other person charged by law with reporting vital statistics.

SEC. 3. That in the event of the failure or refusal of the parish, police jury, or local municipal treasurer to pay such warrant the Louisiana State Board of Health shall have right to compel such payment forthwith by mandamus or other summary process, in any city, justice of the peace, or district court: *Provided, however*, That there shall always be affixed to any warrant drawn under the authority of this act an itemized detailed statement of the deaths and births reported by the person in whose favor the warrant is drawn, which statement shall show the name, residence, age, color, and date of death of each person whose death is reported, and the name, residence, and color of the parents and date of birth of each child whose birth is reported.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of any registrar, or other person in charge of vital statistic records, to furnish any applicant a certified copy of the record of any birth or death registered in the records under his charge or control under the provisions of the Sanitary Code and of this act, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of not more than 50 cents, to be paid by the applicant. Any such copy of the record of a birth or death, when properly certified by the State or local registrar to be a true copy, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein recited. For any search of the files and records, when no certified copy is made, the State or local registrar shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents for each hour or fractional hour of time of search, to be paid by the applicant. The local registrar shall furnish the State board of health with duplicate copies of all certificates issued.

SEC. 5. That the State board of health shall have the power, right, and authority to force the compliance with this act upon the part of those charged with duties hereunder by writ of mandamus or other appropriate summary proceedings and in any court of competent jurisdiction, and that any failure to comply with the terms of a judgment or order in favor of said State board of health issued by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished as contempt of court.

Advertisements—Deceptive or Misleading Prohibited. (Act 162, July 17, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in this State, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. That any person, firm, corporation, or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned in the parish jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 6 months, or by both said fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, for each offense.

MASSACHUSETTS.**State Department of Health—Organization, Powers, and Duties. (Chap. 792, Act July 7, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a State department of health which shall exercise all the powers and perform the duties now conferred and imposed by law upon the State board of health. The State department of health shall consist of a commissioner of health and a public health council. There shall also be directors of divisions, district health officers, and other employees as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The commissioner of health shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and he shall be a physician skilled in sanitary science and experienced in public health administration. The term of office of the commissioner of health shall be five years. He shall receive an annual salary of \$7,500 and shall devote his entire time to his official duties. The commissioner of health shall be the administrative head of the State department of health. His powers and duties shall be to administer the laws relative to health and sanitation and the regulations of the department; to prepare rules and regulations for the consideration of the public health council; and, with the approval of the public health council, to appoint and remove directors of divisions, district health officers, inspectors, and other necessary employees, and to fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the governor and council, within the limitations of appropriations therefor. Directors of divisions and district health officers shall be exempt from civil-service regulations. The commissioner of health shall submit annually to the public health council a report containing recommendations in regard to health legislation; and he shall perform all executive duties now required by law of the State board of health and such other duties as are incident to his position as chief executive officer. He may direct any executive officer or employee of the State department of health to assist in the study, suppression, or prevention of disease in any part of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. The public health council shall consist of the commissioner of health and six members, hereinafter called the appointive members, at least three of whom shall be physicians, and who shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. Of the members first appointed, two shall hold office until the 1st day of May in the year 1915, two until the 1st day of May in the year 1916, and two until the 1st day of May in the year 1917, and the terms of office of the said

members thereafter appointed, except to fill vacancies, shall be three years. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for the unexpired term. The public health council shall meet at least once in each month, and at such other times as they shall determine by their rules, or upon the request of any four members, or upon request of the commissioner of health. The appointive members shall receive \$10 a day while in conference and their necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of their official duties. It shall be the duty of the public health council to make and promulgate rules and regulations; to take evidence in appeals; to consider plans and appointments required by law; to hold hearings; to submit annually to the general court, through the governor, a report, including recommendations as to needed health legislation; and to discharge other duties required by law; but it shall have no administrative or executive functions.

SEC. 4. There shall be in the State department of health such divisions as the commissioner of health may, with the approval of the public health council, from time to time determine. The commissioner of health shall appoint and may remove, with the approval of the public health council, a director to take charge of each division and shall prescribe the duties of such division. The compensation of directors of divisions shall be fixed by the commissioner of health within the limits of appropriations therefor and subject to the approval of the governor and council.

SEC. 5. The commissioner of health, with the approval of the public health council, shall, from time to time, divide the State into eight health districts and shall appoint and may remove a district health officer for each district, with the approval of the public health council, at a compensation, subject to the approval of the governor and council, not exceeding \$3,500 a year. The district health officers shall not engage in any other occupation and shall give their entire time to the performance of their duties. The commissioner of health may, from time to time, order two or more of said district health officers to work in one district in order to study, suppress, or prevent disease. Each district health officer shall have all the powers and perform the duties now provided by law for inspectors of health and, further, shall, under the direction of the commissioner of health, perform such duties as may be prescribed by, and shall act as the representative of, the commissioner of health and under his directors shall secure the enforcement within his district of the public health laws and regulations. Said district health officers shall be graduates of an incorporated medical school admitted to practice in the Commonwealth or shall have had at least five years' experience in public health duties and sanitary science.

SEC. 6. For carrying out the purposes of this act there shall be appropriated for the purposes of the State department of health, over and above the amount already appropriated for the State board of health for the year 1914, the sum of \$10,000.

SEC. 7. Present employees shall be continued in office until their successors are appointed and qualified or until removed by the commissioner: *Provided, however,* That no employee shall be removed who was appointed, or is now employed, under the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations, other than for cause, except division heads and district health officers who shall be appointed as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 8. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of chapter 75 of the Revised Laws and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Opium—Disposition of, When Confiscated. (Exec. Order 65, July 1, 1914.)

Executive order numbered 46, series of 1913, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The city examiner, bureau of audits; the chief agent, bureau of internal revenue; and an employee of the bureau of internal revenue, to be designated by the collector of internal revenue, are hereby constituted a committee, to be known as the opium

committee, the duty of which shall be to destroy by burning in the boiler furnace of the division of cold storage, bureau of supply, or in the city crematory, all opium, cocaine, and other drugs, and all instruments and apparatus for the unlawful use of such drugs, seized and confiscated under the provisions of act numbered 1761, as amended, act numbered 2339, and act numbered 2381;¹ unless such drugs, etc., are found by said committee to have a legitimate commercial value.

"All such drugs, instruments, and apparatus now on hand in the bureaus of customs and internal revenue shall be turned over to this committee on duly executed invoices whenever called for by the committee. All such drugs, instruments, and apparatus hereafter forfeited to the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be turned over in the same manner to the opium committee as soon as they shall have served their purpose as evidence.

"Immediately upon receipt of any opium or other drugs the committee shall determine whether or not the same possess a legitimate commercial value; if not, then same shall forthwith be destroyed as above provided. If the committee shall decide that said drugs have a legitimate commercial value, it shall deliver such drugs to the purchasing agent, who shall ship the same to the United States or some foreign country, where their morphia content can be extracted: *Provided, however,* That when the drugs in question are in such form that they may be legally imported into the Philippine Islands and a better price can be obtained by their sale in the Philippine Islands than by export as herein provided, said committee is hereby authorized to sell said drugs to responsible persons duly authorized by law to deal in such commodities in the Philippine Islands.

"The opium committee will make certified reports in triplicate of all drugs destroyed or otherwise disposed of by it, and one copy of each such report shall be delivered to the insular auditor, one to the insular collector of customs, and one to the collector of internal revenue.

"The city examiner, bureau of audits, will serve as chairman and the employee designated by the collector of internal revenue as recorder of this committee."

Appropriation for Medical Aid for the Non-Christian People of the Mountain Province. (Act 2403, July 14, 1914.)

Subprovince of Ifugao:

One doctor, at ₱1,000 per annum..... ₱500

Provided, That this amount or any part thereof may be paid as extra compensation to a doctor of the medical corps of the Philippine Constabulary, the provisions of act numbered 148 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two nurses, at ₱1,500 per annum each..... 1,500

Two assistant sanitary inspectors, at ₱720 per annum each..... 720

Emergency employees..... 300

Contingent expenses, including traveling expenses and per diems, purchase of medical, surgical, and hospital equipment; rent; alterations; construction; and other incidental expenses..... 2,500

Subprovince of Benguet:

One nurse, at ₱1,500 per annum..... 750

Contingent expenses, including traveling expenses and per diems..... 200

Subprovince of Kalinga:

One doctor, at ₱2,400 per annum..... 1,200

Two nurses, at ₱1,500 per annum each..... 1,500

Emergency employees..... 200

Contingent expenses, including traveling expenses and per diems; purchase of medical, surgical and hospital equipment; rent; alterations; construction; and other incidental expenses..... 2,000

Subprovince of Apayao:

One doctor, at ₱2,400 per annum..... 1,200

Two nurses, at ₱1,500 per annum each..... 1,500

Emergency employees..... 200

Contingent expenses, including traveling expenses and per diems; purchase of medical, surgical, and hospital equipment; rent; alterations; construction; and other incidental expenses..... 2,000

¹ Public Health Reports May 29, 1914, p. 1410.

Subprovince of Lepanto and Amburayan:

One doctor, at ₱2,400 per annum.....	₱1,200
Two nurses, at ₱1,500 per annum each.....	1,500
Emergency employees.....	200
Contingent expenses, including traveling expenses and per diems; purchase of medical, surgical, and hospital equipment; rent; alterations; construction; and other incidental expenses.....	2,000
	<hr/> 21,170

SEC. 2. The amount appropriated for any specific item may be expended, in whole or in part, in the discretion of the secretary of that department which is charged by law with the administration of the subject concerned, for any other purpose for which appropriation is herein made, or for employment of any additional persons for the same kind of work which is authorized by this bill.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect as of July 1, 1914.

Advertisements—Misleading or Deceptive Prohibited. (Act 2333, Feb. 26, 1914.)

SECTION 1. Any person, firm, corporation, or association who, with intent to sell or in anywise dispose of merchandise, securities, service, or anything offered by such person, firm, corporation, or association, directly or indirectly, to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or an interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates, or places before the public, or causes, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public in the Philippine Islands, in a newspaper or other publication, or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet, or letter, or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service, or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is intentionally untrue, deceptive, or misleading, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed 600 pesos, or six months' imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

SEC. 2. All acts and ordinances and parts thereof inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1914.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

FLORIDA.

Births and Deaths—Model Ordinance for Cities Prepared by State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health of Florida has prepared the following draft of an ordinance, which is intended for adoption by Florida municipalities. In a circular dated September 19, 1914, the board says that this ordinance "has been passed, in some cases with unimportant alterations, by a majority of the registration cities of 2,000 population and over [in Florida] which did not already have adequate requirements to insure complete reports of births and deaths."

Be it ordained by the mayor and ——— council of the ——— of ——— Florida: SECTION 1. That the ——— clerk shall be local registrar of vital statistics, and it shall be his duty to supply to all physicians, midwives, undertakers, and others requiring them for use, blank certificates for the registration of births and deaths, which shall be of the standard form approved by the State board of health, and to receive, and make copies of such certificates, and transmit the originals to the State board of health on the 10th day of each month, and to issue burial, removal, or other permits upon the receipt of complete, satisfactory, and properly executed certificates of death; and no dead body of a human being whose death occurs, or whose body is found, in this ——— shall be interred, otherwise disposed of, removed from the ———, or held more than 72 hours after death, without a burial, removal, or other permit issued by the ——— clerk in advance of such interment, other disposition, or removal.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the undertaker or person acting as such to obtain the certificate of death, have it filled out with respect to the personal particulars, present it to the attending physician for the medical certificate of cause of death, and obtain the burial, removal, or other permit from the ——— clerk: *Provided*, That when there was no attending physician, the certificate shall be referred to the health officer or coroner for statement of cause of death.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, attending a case of confinement in this ——— to file a complete, satisfactory, and properly executed certificate of birth with the ——— clerk within three days thereafter: *Provided*, That when there was no physician or midwife in attendance, then it shall be the duty of the parent, householder, or owner of the premises where the birth occurred to file such certificate.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the ——— clerk to enforce this ordinance and to report to the ——— attorney all violations thereof, and it shall be the duty of the ——— attorney, upon notice from the ——— clerk or any other person of a violation of this ordinance, to promptly investigate the case and institute the necessary legal proceedings for the imposition of the penalties herein provided.

SEC. 5. That any physician, midwife, undertaker, or other person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions or duties of this ordinance, or any section thereof, shall upon trial and conviction thereof.....

HOUSTON, TEX.

Ice Cream—Manufacture, Care, and Sale—Inspection—License. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)

ART. 17. SEC. 151. *Manufacturers of ice cream must have license.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to manufacture, in the city of Houston, ice cream for the purposes of sale, unless such person, firm or corporation, shall have the license hereinafter described authorizing him to manufacture ice cream for the purposes of sale, and unless such person, firm or corporation or agents shall have the certificate of the health department of the city of Houston, hereinafter described, to the effect that said establishment is being conducted in accordance with the ordinances.

SEC. 152. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm or corporation or agents, violating the next preceding section, shall, upon conviction thereof in the corporation court, be subject to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and it shall be a separate offense each day that ice cream is manufactured for sale or sold without such license or without such certificate of the health department.

SEC. 153. *Certificate or license must be posted; purchases shall not be made from unlicensed place or place where license not posted.*—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation or agents, engaged in the manufacture of ice cream for purposes of sale to conduct said business, unless the certificate of the health department, mentioned in the above section, is posted in the place of business where it can be plainly seen by every person coming to said place of business; and it shall be unlawful for any person to purchase ice cream from any establishment which is not duly licensed, as herein provided by the city of Houston, or to purchase ice cream from any person who does not have posted conspicuously in a public place where it can be plainly seen, the certificate of the health department provided for in this article.

SEC. 154. *Penalty.*—Any person violating the next preceding section shall, upon conviction thereof in the corporation court, be fined in any sum not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for each offense.

SEC. 155. *Application for inspection before engaging in business; examination; requirements for permit; refund of unexpired licenses; cancellation of licenses; penalty.*—Any person, firm or corporation or agents who desire to engage in the business of manufacturing ice cream for sale in the city of Houston, after January 1, 1914, must, before engaging in said business, apply to the city of Houston for an inspection of their premises and apparatus by the health department of the city of Houston, and for a permit to engage in said business, before they shall commence the manufacture or sale of ice cream.

Upon said application being filed with the city secretary, the mayor or city council shall cause the premises and apparatus where said business is proposed to be conducted, to be thoroughly examined by the city health officer, and the said business and place of business shall come up to the following specifications with respect to the place of business, the persons engaged in same and the mode of conducting same, and unless parties applying for the permit can show a strict compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, no permit to engage in said business shall be issued.

The said requirements, without compliance with which no permit shall issue, are as follows:

- (a) The ice cream plant must be properly screened.
- (b) The floors, walls, and ceilings must be sanitary.
- (c) The water closets and urinals must be separate from the plant.
- (d) The room used for mixing cream must be close-ceiled, properly ventilated and screened, and with no insanitary surroundings or neighborhood.
- (e) The utensils used in the manufacture or distribution of the cream must be of porcelain or granite ware, and in good condition.

(f) All labor employed in and about the said establishment, and all persons engaged in said manufacture or sale, must be cleanly, both in person and attire.

(g) Every person or employee connected with the business shall wear a suitable garb and be free from disease.

(h) The cans must be sterilized at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and for not less than 15 minutes, and a suitable room must be provided where sterilized cans can be kept where their sterility will be maintained.

(i) No ice cream shall ever be returned or exchanged after once leaving the plant.

(j) Analine dyes must not be used, and same must not be found in the ice-cream plant.

(k) No one, with the exception of employees, shall be permitted in the plant except on official business.

(l) The ingredients that are used in the manufacture of the ice cream must be fresh and properly preserved, and under no circumstances shall decayed or overripe fruit be used in the manufacture of the ice cream.

In the event any person, firm, or corporation, or agents, now engaged in the business of manufacturing ice cream for sale in the city of Houston fails to comply with these requirements the city of Houston shall refund to such person, firm, or corporation such portion of any license fee paid to the city of Houston as the unexpired time of said old license after date of January 1, 1914, bears to the time said license already passed; but the city shall be under no obligation to refund such portion of license tax heretofore paid, unless the party entitled thereto applies for same in writing, stating in such application that they have gone out of business.

In the event any person, firm, or corporation, or agents, who have complied with the requirements of this article and received a permit or license to conduct the said business and should at any time thereafter violate or disregard any of the requirements above named, the city council shall have the right to cancel the license granted and require said persons to discontinue business, and in addition to this remedy if any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the business of manufacture of ice cream for the purpose of sale in the city of Houston shall at any time neglect or violate any of the requirements or specifications above named, they shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof in the corporation court, be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for each offense, and in the event of the business of the manufacture of ice cream is conducted by a corporation, then in such event in each case of violation of this article or any of its terms, it shall be a separate offense, both in the corporation and the manager or person in charge of said business and in the individual or individuals who are concerned in the violation thereof.

SEC. 156. *Application for inspection first day of each month; inspection and certificate; penalty; fee.*—Any person, firm, or corporation, or agents, engaged in the manufacture, of ice cream for the purposes of sale in the city of Houston must, on the first day of each month, apply to the health department of the city of Houston for inspection of their premises and appliances, which inspection shall be made without delay by the health officer. The health officer may inspect said premises, when in his judgment it is deemed necessary, without notice, or some person designated by him, and if said place and the conduct of said business is found by the health officer to be in accordance with the requirements of this article, then the said health officer shall issue to said person, firm, or corporation a written or printed certificate to the effect that the said business and place of business has been inspected by him, giving the date of such inspection, and that the said business is being conducted in accordance with the ordinances of the city of Houston, and it shall be unlawful for the person, firm, or corporation, or agent, to conduct said business unless said certificates are issued by the said health officer and are posted in said establishment where it will be visible to every person entering the establishment, and the person engaged in such business shall pay for each certificate the sum of \$1.

SEC. 157. *Selling ice cream causing persons to have ptomaine poisoning, prohibited; penalty.*—If any person, firm, corporation, or agent engaged in the manufacture of ice cream for the purposes of sale in the city of Houston shall manufacture ice cream, and if said ice cream shall cause any person or persons to be affected with ptomaine poisoning, then the manufacturer of such ice cream shall be guilty of an offense, and in such event it shall be a separate offense in the person, firm, corporation, or agent manufacturing said cream for each person who is affected with ptomaine poisoning, and upon conviction therefor in the corporation court the person, firm, corporation, or agent manufacturing said cream shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each person or individual so poisoned.

SEC. 158. *Evidence sufficient to show ptomaine poisoning and sustain conviction; burden of proof on defendant to show facts disproving prima facie case.*—It shall be sufficient to sustain a conviction under the preceding section to show that the defendant manufactured the ice cream and that some individual or person upon eating same developed ptomaine poisoning, and the burden shall be upon the defendant to show that the person or persons were not poisoned by the cream so eaten, and that said ptomaine poisoning was due to misuse or abuse of the cream by some third person after it left the establishment of the defendant, and if the defendant shall show that the poisoning of the person was due to the act or neglect of some other person after the cream left his establishment, and that the manufacture of the particular cream was conducted in all respects in strict accordance with the requirements of this article, these facts when so established shall constitute a defense to the prosecution for causing ptomaine poisoning.

SEC. 159. *Purpose of this article.*—This ordinance is intended to be supplementary to any other ordinances on the subject matter. It is not intended to repeal ordinances prescribing the tax for persons engaged in the manufacture of ice cream, the purpose of this article being for regulation and for the protection of the public.

Foods and Drugs—Adulteration and Misbranding. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)

ART. 18. SEC. 160. *Manufacture, possession, etc., of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs prohibited; definitions terms "food" and "drugs."*—That no person, firm or corporation, or agents shall within this city manufacture for sale, have in his possession with intent to sell, offer or expose for sale, or sell or exchange any articles of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, flavoring confectionery, or condiment, by man, whether simple, mixed, or compounded. That the term "drug," as used in this article, shall include all medicines and preparations for internal or external use recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, and any substances or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or animal.

SEC. 161. *Articles deemed adulterated, when.*—That for the purposes of this article an article shall be deemed adulterated:

(a) *In the case of drugs.*—(1) If, when sold under or by a name recognized in the eighth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, or in such United States Pharmacopœia as official at the time of labeling it, or in the National Formulary, it differs from the standard strength, quality, or purity laid down therein; (2) if, when sold under or by a name not recognized in the eighth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other pharmacopœia or other standard work on materia medica, it differs materially from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down in such work; (3) if, in its strength, quality, or purity, it falls below the professed standard under which it is sold.

(b) *In the case of confectionery.*—If it contains terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substances, or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredients

deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt, or spiritous liquor or compound, or narcotic drug.

(c) *In the case of food.*—(1) If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength; (2) if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article; (3) if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted, or if the product be below that standard of quality, quantity, strength, or purity represented to the purchaser or consumer; (4) if it be mixed, colored, or powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed; (5) if it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of the food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed in the cover of the package, the provisions of this ordinance shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption; (6) if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal or vegetable unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter. For the purpose of this article the term "filthy" shall be deemed to apply to food not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all foreign or injurious contaminations.

SEC. 162. *What term "misbranded" applies to.*—That the term "misbranded" as used in this article shall apply to all drugs or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, shall be false or misleading in any particular.

SEC. 163. *Articles deemed misbranded, when.*—That for the purpose of this article, an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

(a) *In the case of drugs.*—(1) If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article; (2) if the contents of the package, as ordinarily put up, shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, phenacetin, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaïne, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(b) *In the case of food.*—(1) If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article; (2) if it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaïne, phenacetin, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein; (3) if in the package form and the contents are stated on the outside of the package; (4) if the package containing it or its labels bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients of the substances contained therein which statement, design, or device shall be false or misleading in any particular provided, then that an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredient shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: First, in the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on

the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced; second, in the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, that the term "blend," as used herein, shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only; and provided further, that nothing in this article shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas except in so far as the provisions of this article may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 164. *Manufacture, sale, etc., of food to which has been added formaldehyde, etc., prohibited; exceptions.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or agents to manufacture or sell, offer for sale or exchange any article of food to which has been added formaldehyde, boric acid or borates, benzoic acid or benzoates, sulphurous acids or sulphites, salicylic acid or salicylates, abraltal, beta naphthal flourine compounds, dulcin, glucin, cocaine, sulphuric acid or other mineral acids except phosphoric acid, any preparation of lead or copper, or other ingredient injurious to health; provided that nothing in this article shall be construed as prohibiting the sale of catsups, sauces, concentrated fruits, fruit juices, and like substances preserved with one-tenth of 1 per cent of benzoate of soda or the equivalent benzoic acid, when a statement of such fact is plainly indicated upon the label; provided further, that the oxides of sulphur may be used for bleaching, clarifying, and refining food products.

* * * * *

SEC. 166. *When dealer shall not be prosecuted under this article.*—That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this article when he can establish a guaranty, signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing within this State or in the United States from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this article, designating it. Said guaranty to afford protection shall contain the name of the party making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such cases said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecution, fines, and other penalties which would attach in due course to the dealer under the provisions of this article.

SEC. 167. *Duty certain officers to investigate and prosecute violations this article; powers of officers; samples may be taken; standards adopted; methods analysis.*—It shall be the duty of the city pathologist and chemist, or any food inspector or deputy appointed by him, to carefully inquire into the quality of the foods and drug products manufactured or sold, or exposed for sale, or offered for sale in this city, and they may in a lawful manner procure samples of the same and make due and careful examination and analysis of all or of any such food and drug products to discover if the same are adulterated or misbranded, impure or unwholesome, in contravention to this article; and it shall be the duty of the city pathologist to make complaint against the manufacturer or vendor thereof in the corporation court and furnish the evidence thereof to obtain a conviction for the offense charged. The city pathologist and chemist, or his inspectors, or any person by him duly appointed for that purpose, shall make complaint and cause proceedings to be commenced against any person for the violation of any of the laws relative to adulterated, misbranded, impure, or unwholesome food; and he shall have power in the performance of his duties to enter into any creamery, wagon, depot, factory, store, salesroom, drug store, or laboratory, or place where he has reason to believe foods or drugs are made, prepared, sold, or offered for sale or exchange, and to open any cask, tub, jar, bottle, or package containing or supposed to contain any article of food or drug and examine or cause to be examined the contents thereof and take therefrom samples for analysis. The persons making such inspection shall take such sample of such article or product and he shall mark or seal

such sample and shall tender at the time of taking it to the manufacturer or vendor of such product, or to the person having the custody of the same, the value thereof and a statement in writing of the reason for taking such sample. The standards for food products of the Texas food and drug law are hereby adopted as a part of this article, and the methods of analysis authorized as official by the United States Department of Agriculture, in so far as they are applicable in the light of modern discovery and scientific research.

SEC. 168. *Certificate of purity, etc.*—It shall not be the duty of the city pathologist and chemist or his assistants while they hold office to furnish to any individual, firm, or corporation any certificate as to the purity or excellence of any article manufactured or sold to or by them to be used as food or drug or in the preparation of foods or drugs.

SEC. 169. *Annual report pathologist and chemist; contents.*—The city pathologist and chemist shall make an annual report to the mayor and city council at the end of the fiscal year, which report shall cover the entire work of his office for the preceding year and shall show, among other things, the number of manufactories and other places inspected and by whom, and the number of specimens of food and drug articles analyzed, and the number of complaints entered against any person or persons for the violation of the laws relative to the adulteration of foods and drugs, the number of convictions had and the amount of fines imposed therefor, together with such recommendations as his experience may justify.

SEC. 170. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall in any way violate any of the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Foodstuffs—Production, Care, and Sale. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)

ART 19. SEC. 174. *Conditions, etc., of buildings, etc., used or occupied for certain purposes; meaning term "food."*—Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied by or used as a bakery, confectionery, cannery, packinghouse, slaughterhouse, dairy, creamery, cheese factory, restaurant, hotel, grocery, meat market, or other place or apartment used for the preparation for sale, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, or distribution of any food, shall be lighted, drained, plumbed, and ventilated, and conducted with strict regard to the influence of such condition upon the health of the operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons therein employed, and the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced; and for the purpose of this chapter the term "food" as used herein shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound, and all substances or ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

SEC. 175. *Unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary conditions of establishments, etc.; manufacture, etc., prohibited; deemed to exist, when.*—The floors, walls, ceilings, furniture, receptacles, implements, and machinery of every establishment or place where food is manufactured, packed, stored, sold, or distributed, and all cars, trucks, and vehicles used in the transportation of food products, shall at no time be kept in unclean, unhealthful and insanitary condition, and for the purpose of this chapter unclean, unhealthful, and insanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation is not securely protected from flies, dust, dirt, and so far as may be deemed necessary by all reasonable means from all other foreign or injurious contamination; and if the refuse, dirt, and the waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, distributing, and transporting of food are not removed daily; and if all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other utensils and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes are not thoroughly cleaned daily, and

if the clothing of operatives, employees, clerks, and other persons therein employed is unclean.

SEC. 176. *Interior construction, finish, and condition of bakeries, etc.*—The walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel, and restaurant kitchen shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or ceiled with metal or lumber, and shall be oil painted or kept well lime washed, and all interior woodwork in every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, hotel, or restaurant kitchen shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paints, and be kept washed clean with soap and water; and every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of food shall have an impermeable floor made of cement or tile laid in cement, brick, wood, or other suitable nonabsorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean with water.

SEC. 177. *Screen doors and windows, when.*—The doors, windows, and other openings of every food producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and wire window screens of not coarser than 14-mesh wire gauze.

SEC. 178. *Toilet rooms; construction; lavatories and wash rooms; supplied with; maintained; operatives, etc., shall wash hands, when.*—Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale, or distribution of food shall have convenient toilet rooms separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, manufacture, packing, canning, selling, or distributing is conducted. The floors of such toilet rooms shall be of cement, tile, wood, brick, or other nonabsorbent material, and shall be washed and scoured daily. Such toilet or toilets shall be furnished with separate ventilating flues or pipes discharging into soil pipes, or on the outside of the building in which they are situated. Lavatories and wash rooms shall be adjacent to the toilet rooms, and shall be supplied with soap, running water, and towels, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared, as the finished product, before beginning work, or after visiting toilet or toilets, shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

SEC. 179. *Cuspidors provided and cared for; expectoration on floor or walls forbidden.*—Cuspidors for the use of operatives, employees, clerks, or other persons shall be provided whenever necessary, and each cuspidor shall be thoroughly emptied and washed out daily with disinfectant solution, and 5 ounces of such solution shall be left in each cuspidor while it is in use. No operative, employee, or other person shall expectorate on the floor or walls of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the production, manufacture, packing, storing, preparation, or sale of any food is conducted.

SEC. 180. *Living or sleeping in workrooms of bakery, etc., prohibited.*—No person or persons shall be allowed to live or sleep in any workroom of a bakery, kitchen, dining room, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, or place where food is prepared for sale, served, or sold.

SEC. 181. *Persons affected with certain diseases not to work in buildings, etc., occupied or used for production, etc., of food.*—No employer shall require, or permit or suffer any person to work, nor shall any person work, in a building, room, or basement, cellar, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution, and transportation of food who is affected with any venereal disease, smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, tuberculosis or consumption, bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, leprosy, trachoma, typhoid fever, epidemic, dysentery, measles, mumps, German measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, or other infectious or contagious disease.

SEC. 182. *Health officer, etc., has power to enter buildings, etc., to inspect; duties when article is being violated; city attorney to prosecute; health officer may issue notice*

to abate, etc.: person receiving may appear to give reason why notice, etc., shall not be obeyed.—The health officer of the city of Houston, or other agents of the board of commissioners shall have full power at all times to enter every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used or suspected of being occupied or used for the production for sale, manufacture for sale, storage, sale, distribution, or transportation of food, and to inspect the premises and all utensils, fixtures, furniture, and machinery used as aforesaid, and if upon inspection any food-producing or distributing establishment, conveyance, employer, operative, employee, clerk, driver, or other person is found to be violating any of the provisions of this article, or if the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, distribution, or transportation of food is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the health of the employees and operatives, or the character or quality of the food therein produced, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed, or conveyed, the health officer or the inspector making the examination or inspection shall furnish evidence of said violation to the city attorney, who shall prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this article: *Provided, however,* That as a constructive administration means, under this article, and for such purpose only, the health officer may issue notice to the person or persons in authority at the aforesaid establishment to abate the condition, or to make such improvements as may be necessary to abate it, within a period of such reasonable time as the health officer may direct. Such notice shall be in writing, and the person receiving such notice may, within five days from the issuance of the notice, appear in person or by attorney, before the health officer and the mayor of Houston, to give reason why such notice or instructions shall not be obeyed.

SEC. 183. *All places, etc., to be open to inspection; dealers in food products produced, etc., outside city, where sanitary inspection has been denied, subject to penalties.*—Any and all places producing, handling, transporting food for sale in the city of Houston, whether located in the city or not, shall, as a requisite for the sale of food in the city of Houston, be open to inspection as provided in this article. And any person who shall offer for sale in the city of Houston any food products which have been produced or handled outside of the city of Houston and concerning which sanitary inspection has been denied, as provided in this article, shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalties provided for violations of provisions of this article.

SEC. 184. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation or agents who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.

ART. 20. *City market, etc., regulating sanitary conditions of.*—SEC. 184a. *Condition stalls, etc., in; must be conducted how; unsound and unwholesome articles, etc., not to be offered for sale in; screens to be erected; power and duty of health officer; city attorney to prosecute.*—Each and every stall in the city market, and each and every place where any foodstuff is offered for sale or distribution, shall be properly lighted, drained, and ventilated; and each of said places shall be conducted with a strict regard to the sanitary and health conditions of the city, and no meat, fish, fowls, vegetables, fruit, or products of any kind shall be offered for sale in said market house that is not wholesome and sound; and all necessary screens shall be erected in and through the market house to protect the food products offered for sale therein from dust and flies.

The health officer of the city of Houston shall have full power at all times to enter any stall or place in the city market where foodstuff is offered for sale or assembled for distribution, and shall have the right to inspect said premises and all utensils, fixtures, furniture, and machinery used in connection therewith; and if upon investigation any food products or substances offered for sale is found to be unsound or unclean and not good and wholesome food, or if said stall is conducted in a manner detrimental to the health and comfort of the citizens of Houston, the said health officer or inspector making the inspection or examination shall furnish evidence of said violation to the city attorney, who shall prosecute all persons violating any of the provisions of this article.

SEC. 185. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, corporation, or agent who violates any of the provisions of this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.

ART. 22: *Milk and food products, condemnation of.*—SEC. 191. *Health officer, etc., to tag adulterated milk, etc.; removal forbidden; penalty.*—Whenever the health officer, or any of his employees, shall find any article of milk, meat, or other food which is adulterated within the meaning of this chapter, or any other article or substance which is detrimental to public health, such article shall be tagged or otherwise properly marked, giving notice that the product is suspected of being adulterated or detrimental to public health, and warning all persons not to remove the same until given permission by the health officer or the courts, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, or corporation, to remove or otherwise dispose of same, in violation of this section, and any person or persons, firm, or corporation doing so shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

SEC. 192. *Notice borne by tag; procedure to condemn.*—Such tag or notice shall give notice that the article has been quarantined. The health officer or his employees shall then petition the judge of the corporation court for the condemnation and destruction of any such product. The owners or defenders of any such product or property shall be given the right to a hearing, first before the health officer, if they so desire, and before the court. The notice of a hearing to be before the health officer shall also state the length of time within which such hearing may be had.

SEC. 193. *Disposition of property if finding is with health officer.*—In case the finding of a court is with the health officer, the article shall be destroyed by the health department, at the expense of the owner of the property, or by the owner of the property under the supervision of the health department, and in such case all other costs shall be taxed against the owners or defenders of the property, if such appear, or shall be collected, if no one appear, against the owner or agent properly ascertained.

ART. 23. *Permits, miscellaneous.*—SEC. 194. *Permits necessary to bring into city certain fresh food products; also to operate places where such is produced, etc.; also to operate soda fountains, etc.; how issued; shall be revoked when; notice; revocation; permits issued annually; penalty.*—No person, firm, or corporation or agents, shall bring any fresh meat, poultry, fish, ice cream, or other fresh meat or meat product into the city of Houston for sale without a permit so to do from the health officer; and no person shall operate any place where fresh meat, poultry, fish, ice cream, or other fresh meat or meat product is produced, prepared, kept, offered for sale or sold, in the city of Houston, or any soda fountain, pop, or other bottling factory, or other place where foods are produced, prepared, stored, kept, or offered for sale, except foods which, from their method of packing, and by reason of handling in original packages, are not subject to contamination, without a permit so to do from the health officer. Such permit shall be issued annually by the health officer, free of charge, subject to the approval of the board of health and the board of commissioners, and only upon the health officer, board of health, and the board of commissioners being satisfied that the place where any such products are being produced, stored, kept, or offered for sale, is operated and maintained in a condition as provided for in other provisions of this chapter, and that such place has the equipment and method necessary for the maintenance of sanitary conditions throughout. And whenever such sanitary conditions, as provided in this ordinance, shall be found not to exist, such permit shall be revoked: *Provided, however,* That before the revokal of such permits the party or parties at interest be given a notice of the conditions complained of, together with statement of a time within which the conditions shall be corrected, and, if, after such notice, conditions are not corrected, then shall the permit be revoked, but the party or parties at interest shall have the right to appeal to the board of health, the board of

commissioners, and to the courts. Such permit shall be renewed annually on the first day of April to be valid, and the payment of any license fee to the city of Houston shall not entitle the holder of such license to operate any business for which a sanitary permit is required in this chapter, unless such party or parties also comply with the conditions necessary for the sanitary permit. Any person, or persons, firm, or corporation or agents, bringing for sale in the city of Houston, or selling any such products as mentioned in this section without a permit so to do, or after such permit shall have been revoked, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and each day's time shall constitute a separate offense.

ART. 24. INSPECTION (MISCELLANEOUS).—SEC. 195. *Slaughterhouses; animals for slaughter, etc., and meats sold.*—The health officer and the meat and milk inspector, acting under his direction, in addition to the inspections provided for in this chapter, shall inspect all slaughterhouses slaughtering meat for sale in the city of Houston. And, until the city provides, by a municipal abattoir, or other means, for meat inspection, shall, as far as possible, inspect all animals intended for slaughter and for sale in the city of Houston, and carcasses of same, and all meats sold in the city of Houston, under the meat inspection rules and regulations as adopted under the law by the State board of health, and the director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, with respect to such inspections and the provisions of this chapter applying.

SEC. 196. *Samples to be delivered; duties of health officer, etc., with reference to; shall not be tampered with.*—Dairymen and other food dealers, on being tendered the market price, shall deliver to the health officer or other authorized agents of the city of Houston, a sufficient sample of food for examination under this chapter. Such health officer, or other authorized agents, shall take or know that there has been taken a sample which is representative of the food as actually sold on the market. No dairyman or other food dealer shall treat or in any way tamper with any sample of food delivered to such health officer, or agents, or in any way provide a sample of milk or other food so treated or tampered with as to have the examination and analysis not show the actual condition of the product as sold in the market. The work of the inspection and examination under this chapter shall in no way be employed so as to give special advantage to any individual or any firm in the sale of foods. The inspectors, bacteriologists, chemists, and others operating under this chapter shall, as far as possible, help any dairyman or food dealer in locating the cause of trouble; but any such help or assistance shall not be used for private advertisement, except in cases where the certificate of the health officer is required to certify that a product or process is clean and wholesome. All such help or assistance given one individual or firm shall likewise be at the service of all individuals or firms.

SEC. 197. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation, or agents, violating any part of the next preceding section, shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100; and in the case of the dairyman or food dealer, in addition to such fine, he shall be refused a permit to do business in the city of Houston; and in the case of an employee or agent of the city of Houston, in addition to such fine, he shall be discharged from such agency or employment.

SEC. 198. *Unlawful to prevent or resist board of health, etc., from entering building, etc.; penalty.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to prevent the board of health, or any member thereof, chief of police or any of his subordinates, city health officer, or any health inspector from entering into any building or inclosure for the purpose of performing and executing any of the powers and duties conferred and enjoined upon said officers, or either of them, by this chapter, or to resist any of said officers in the execution of any of the provisions hereof. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50 nor less than \$10.

ART. 25. *Construction.*—SEC. 200. *"Person," how construed.*—The word "person" as used anywhere in this chapter shall be construed to mean any person, persons,

firm, or corporation or agent who shall commit, or be responsible for the committing, of any acts which are made unlawful therein.

Cold Storage—Regulation of. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)

ART. 21. SEC. 186. *Cold storage meats, etc., to be branded; meaning term "cold storage."*—All cold-storage meats, eggs, poultry, fish, ice cream, and other cold-storage animal products shall be plainly labeled or branded to show the facts of cold storage to the consuming public. The term "cold storage" shall be construed to mean the storing and preservation of food products by cold. Except, however, such labeling and branding shall not be necessary where the ice or refrigeration is incident to the preservation of the fresh, unstored product from the producer to the customer, and without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 187. *Must have efficient icing arrangements; handling of.*—No retailer shall handle cold-storage products, or other products required to be preserved with ice, without efficient icing arrangements or refrigeration therefor. All such products shall not be exposed to warm temperature, and shall be handled as otherwise specified in the sanitary provisions of this chapter and the laws of the State.

SEC. 188. *Products once removed from and sent back can not be sold; cold-storage foods shall be delivered directly; sale of certain products prohibited.*—No product shall be served or sold in the city of Houston which has been once removed from cold storage and exposed to the retail markets for sale and sent back into cold storage; this to include turkeys, chickens, and similar products which, taken out, for example, for the Thanksgiving and other markets, and exposed in the retail market, and which, not being sold, are returned to storage for the Christmas or other markets. Cold-storage foods shall be delivered direct from cold storage, through proper facilities and sanitary conditions in the retail market, to the consuming public, and the sale of any such product which has been subjected to any condition which would render it contaminated, unwholesome, or unfit for food, shall be prohibited.

SEC. 189. *Signs and labeling of products of; representations as to products.*—The signs and labeling, as specified herein, shall obtain with respect to products coming into Houston, between the producer or packer and the wholesale trade, between the wholesale trade and the general public. Restaurants and hotels supplying such stored products shall display signs on the menu, or otherwise, to that effect. No product shall be sold as "fresh," "strictly fresh," or "from the country," or by similar description which is a stored product or which is not as represented; nor, on the other hand, shall any product be sold as a cold storage when such is not the case, or which has been so exposed or kept as to deteriorate in quality after leaving cold storage, but shall have such additional facts stated on the signs and labeling in the manner as may be directed by the board of health.

SEC. 190. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation or agents who violates any of the provisions of this article, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.